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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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CORREGAN IN LYNN

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE'S ROUSING RECEPTION IN BAY STATE.

Exposes the Oneness of the "Gold Dust Twins," Gold-Bug Roosevelt and Hum-Bug Parker at Lynn—Strong Impression Made in Fall River—Inspiring Meeting in Boston.

Lynn, Mass., Sept. 20—The Socialist Labor Party held a large and enthusiastic meeting last night in union square in this city. Richard Murphy presided:

In calling the meeting to order the chairman called upon the large audience of workingmen present, to learn the lesson which the Socialist Labor Party teaches: That capitalism must be overthrown. This can be understood only by those workingmen who are in the possession of sound information on the political and economic questions of the day, information such as the S. L. P. and it alone, gives to the working class, showing to that class the program and the tactics necessary for its complete emancipation from the system of wage slavery known as capitalism. To do this, the working class must be educated along the line of the class interest of that class. That education they can only get by reading the press and literature of the S. L. P.

After an appeal to the audience to help the cause of their class by subscribing for its press, the chairman introduced the speaker of the occasion, the "Little Giant" of the S. L. P., Charles H. Corregan of New York, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for President.

For nearly two hours Corregan spoke to the audience on the only issue that concerns them as working men—the overthrowing of the wage system, which the "Gold Dust Twins", Gold-bug Roosevelt and Hum-bug Parker, alike uphold. The speaker showed to his audience, who breathlessly listened, even stopping through a shower of rain, to hear what he had to say on the status of the working class under capitalism.

He showed to his audience the necessarily antagonistic interests of the working class and the capitalist class. He showed them that in this class struggle one or the other of these antagonistic classes must go down; that either one class must unite on the political and economic fields in the S. L. P. and the S. T. and L. A. and overthrow capitalism, or the capitalist system would develop and the workers would be Chineeied by it—reduced to the level of the worst slaves that mankind knows anything about.

Passing from the class struggle, the speaker took up the commodity character of the "Labor Merchant" which he sarcastically called the wage slave working class, and showed how the working class by its support of Republican, Democratic, Populist, Prohibition and Kangaroo Socialist parties keep in existence a system which places them in the same category of "things" as leather, cotton, corn, or any other commodity.

Corregan then explained to them how the cost of production of commodities is determined and proved to even the densest of his audience that the hope of the working class resides in overthrowing capitalism which is a system of production for sale and inaugurating the Socialist Republic, where the working class will produce not for sale but for use, where those who work will receive the full product of their labor and where those who won't work will have the chance to starve instead of living a life of idleness and luxury.

The speaker then exposed how this system is upheld by the capitalist class: by that class seeing to it that the Government in every branch, from the president to dog catcher is in the hands of that class, which the working class vote for, when they vote for any party or candidate not of the S. L. P.

All those who heard the "Little Giant" declared that "a man who can not understand that is beyond recall." It was a meeting long to be remembered by those who heard it. And the interest manifested by the working men who stayed through a shower of rain not a dozen seeking shelter, argues well for the future.

Some questions were asked of the speaker which he answered in a most satisfactory manner after which the meeting adjourned.

Corregan goes from here to Worcester, where he will speak to-night.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 19.—The Socialist Labor Party's Presidential candidate, Charles H. Corregan, spoke here on Saturday night, the 17th inst., to a good-sized audience on City Square. Corregan was well received, delivered a good speech and made a strong impression, judging from the remarks of approval heard among the listeners.

Corregan answered questions in fine style to the thorough satisfaction of the crowd. His answer to one question aroused the enthusiastic approval of all in the Square. He was asked: "How much have you gained since last election?" To this Corregan replied: "How can we tell? We will tell you better after next election in November." Corregan then asked of the questioner: "Are we right?" "Yes," said the other. "Then," said Corregan, "if we are right, do what you think is right, and vote right, as every rightful man should do according to his conscience and that is all we ask of you—do right and you wont do wrong." The meeting was considered by all a very successful one.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 19.—Our standard bearer, Charles H. Corregan, the Syracuse printer, was here yesterday at our meeting on the Boston Common. To say that the crowd that greeted the comrade with cheers was a large one, and that he held them in rapt attention, down to the finish, is putting it mild. It was certainly inspiring, although it made it harder to get their attention in the way of pamphlets and subs. Comrade Boyle opened up the battery with a few well-chosen remarks on the necessity of correct working class education, and was followed by Comrade Bresnahan of Cambridge, Mass., who as chairman of the meeting, after firing a few well-directed shots, introduced the presidential candidate of the fighting S. L. P. amid cheers and the battle was on for fair. It was superb. Comrade Boyle, as is usual, was hustling for subs for the Weekly, capturing eleven subs for that battering ram, and disposing of 100 copies of the same to an almost solid working class crowd. Another scouting party was skirmishing with pamphlet literature, and in this respect the meeting was a record breaker, something like $5.70 worth of pamphlets being disposed of, besides receiving an order for one copy of "The Pilgrim's Shell."

May the battle of the class struggle rage long, loud and often, in times like these, that try men's souls and increase in intensity as we go marching along toward our emancipation from capitalism and the inauguration of the Socialist Republic ,is the prayer of the writer. Not until then, comrades of the S. L. P., can peace and the dignity of a free industrial citizenship be the lot of every human being, and all may travel in an ever-upward developing tendency, realizing the self-evident destiny of the human species.

Speed the day of deliverance from wage slavery. We need nothing more and must see to it that we deserve nothing less, by acting our part in such a way as to bring our cause to a happy issue, since to fail means the deterioration of the human race to barbarism, with all that that implies.

Louis Ballhouse.

CORREGAN'S DATES.

Erie, Pa., October 1.
Columbus, Ohio, October 2.
Canton, Ohio, October 3.
Cleveland, Ohio, October 4.
Detroit, Mich., October 5.
Kalamazoo, Mich., October 6.
Indiana, October 7 and 8.
Illinois, October 9-11.

COX IN MINNESOTA

Red Wing, October 1;
Winona, October 2, 3 and 4.

CORREGAN IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.

All comrades, sympathizers and readers of the People will please take notice that Comrade Chas. H. Corregan , Presidential Candidate of the S. L. P., will speak on public square, Cleveland, on Tuesday, October 4th, at 8 P. M. Everybody invited to attend. Come all and bring your friends.

CORREGAN IN DETROIT.

A grand mass meeting, with our candidate for President as the principal speaker, will be held at Arbeiter Hall, corner Catherine and Russel streets, on Wednesday, October 5, 8 p. m. sharp. The Sherman street car will take you direct to the hall on Russell street.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year

WORKERS' PROSPERITY

What Capitalism Has Given Us For the Last Two Years and Will Continue to Give Us.

Fifty-one large firms and corporations, among which were five railroads, in order to impress on the minds of their employes the "high wages" and "prosperity" the latter were enjoying last year reduced their wages. These wage-cuts affected many hundred thousand men. In the same year, 1903, seventy great corporations, excluding the 600 ovens in the Connellsville region, closed their mills and reduced their output. This affected about half a million wage workers.

This year, although but two-thirds gone, has given a still greater reminder to the working class of their "prosperity" in the nature of shut-downs and wage reductions. A partial list of wage cuts this year is as follows:

National Wire Co., New Haven, Conn., all employes 11 per cent.

Labelle Iron Works, Steubenville, O., all employes 30 per cent.

American Tin Plate Co., Elwood, Ind., laborers 10 per cent.

Republic Iron and Steel Co., E. St. Louis, laborers 10 per cent.

Middletown Plant, National Tube Co., all employes —

American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., Chester, W. Va., all employes 18 per cent

American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., Martin's Ferry, O., all employes 18 per cent.

American Car and Foundry Co., Huntington, W. Va., 5,000 men 10 per cent.

Youngstown Iron, Sheet and Tube Co., all employes 10 per cent.

National Tube Co., Chester, Pa., all employes 10 to 25 per cent.

American Car & Foundry Co., St. Louis, Mo., all employes 10 per cent.

McKinley Furnace, New Castle, Pa., common labor 12½ per cent.

Mankato Mills, Minnesota, all employes 10 per cent.

Hargraves Woollen Mills, North Shapleigh, Mo., all employes 10 per cent.

American Car Co., Maywood, Ill., 1,400 employes 10 per cent.

New Haven Iron & Steel Co. 400 employes 10 per cent.

Midvale Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 2,000 employes 5 to 8 per cent.

Seaboard Steel Casting Co. Chester, Pa. all employes 10 per cent.

Standard Steel Co., Bernham, Pa., all employes 10 per cent.

American Steel Casting Co., Chester, Pa., 10 per cent.

J. & P. Goats Thread Co., Pawtucket, R. I., all employes 10 per cent.

All Union Sheet and Tin Plate Mills, Pittsburg, Pa., all employes 20 per cent.

Arlington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., 2,000 employes 5 to 10 per cent.

McKinley Lodge, A. A. S. & T. P. Co., Elwood, Ind., 500 employes 20 per cent.

New Castle Lodges, A. A. S. & T. P. Co.,, Pa., all employes 20 per cent.

South Sharon Lodges, A. A. S. & T. P. Co., Pa., all employes 20 per cent.

Pittsburgh Works, T. & S. P. Co., New Kensington, Pa., all employes 20 per cent.

American Can Co.'s Plants, Chicago, Ill. 3,000 employes 10 per cent.

Lake Ore Handlers, South Chicago, Ill., all employes 7½ per cent.

Fore River Ship Yard Engine Co., 3,000 employes cut wages.

Burns' Organization of Glassworkers, Pittsburgh, all members 25 per cent.

All Plants American Steel and Tin Plate Co., all members 18 per cent.

Aetna Iron and Tube Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., Puddlers 10 per cent.

Silk Weavers, Brooklyn, N. Y., —300 employes 20 per cent.

Zeigler Coal Miners, Illinois, all employes 18 per cent.

Fall River Cotton Mills, Mass., 2nd reduction, 31,000 employes 12½ per cent.

Fiskdale Mills, 500 employes 12½ per cent.

Corr Mills, East Taunton, Mass., all employes 12½ per cent.

U. S. Cotton Co., Central Falls, Mass., 550 employes 12½ per cent.

All Miners, Central Penn. Dist 6 per cent.

Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., all employes 5½ to 6 per cent.

All Sheet and Tin Plate Scales from July 1, 1904, accepted by men 18 per cent.

Suncock, N. H., Cotton Mills, 1,500 employes 12½ per cent.

One hundred and forty-eight large firms and corporations reduced the number of their wage earners. The Pennsylvania Railroad laid off 13,000 employes; Vanderbilt railroads, 12,000; roads out of Chicago, 20,000; Burlington Railroad, 6,000; Harriman lines, 8,000; Gould lines, 7,500. All mills at Lewiston, Me., Rod, wire, and blooming mills, Carnegie Steel Company, and American Steel and Wire Company followed suit. Twenty-three iron and steel furnaces in the Central West also. Seventy-five per cent. of cotton mills in North Carolina did likewise. Also all mills at Manville and Woonsocket and all blast furnaces Cleveland district.

Workers not appreciating this kind of "prosperity" will vote the cause of it—Capitalism—and its upholders, Roosevelt, Parker, Watson, Swallow and Debs, out of existence by the "Arm and Hammer" ballot of the Socialist Labor Party, headed by Corregan and Cox.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

[From "The Socialist," Edinburgh, Scotland, Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.]

The working class, unlike every other revolutionary class that has traversed the stage of history, possesses no property. The capitalist class, for example, were in control of the economic forces previous to their political ascendancy. This fact made certain their ultimate victory over the landlord class. As Daniel De Leon points out in his "Two Pages From Roman History," "'a good king,' 'a soft-hearted' duchess, might have stayed the striking arm for awhile. The striking arm was bound to come down. Wealth imparts strength; strength self-reliance. Where these are coupled with class interests, whose development is hampered by social shells, the shell is bound to be broken through."

It is otherwise with the working class, owning nothing but their capacity to labor, which they must sell to the capitalist class, and as the chances of finding a purchaser becomes ever less through the development of industrial processes, they are apt to be drawn away from their historic mission by schemes that seem to offer "something new."

Municipal ownership comes under this category.

Municipalization is probably one of the most deceptive lures the capitalist class have at their command. Having the form of Socialism, it is especially luring to those workers who have "taken on" to the idea, but who have imperfectly understood the class nature of all government. To them the adoption of municipal ownership appears to be something gained in the march to complete collective ownership of the instruments of wealth production and distribution. And, moreover, as it is sometimes followed by an "increase of wages" and "reduced hours" for the workers employed in the service which has been transferred, the advantages of municipal ownership seem to be beyond dispute. But it is only seeming. As a matter of fact, the substitution of municipal for private control of any public service, by men dominated by "capitalist notions of how things should be run," brings us not one step nearer the Socialist Republic. As for the high wages and short hours which it brings in its train, they are certainly more imaginary than real. The employes receive perhaps a few shillings more than the private company paid them, but when as in the case of Glasgow's tramway employes, we consider the enormous increase of profits in comparison with the rise of wages, it at once becomes apparent that the degree of exploitation has been heightened and not lessened, as the reformer would have us infer. Besides, the increased wages are only nominal; as the municipalities generally manage by means of fines for unavoidable slips to considerably reduce the "high wages." As to shorter hours, this much must be said, and cannot be denied, that there is no municipality in the coutnry but generally succeeds by means of a higher standard of efficiency, to take more out of the men in the shorter hours than the private company did in the long hours.,

We have never indulged in any illusions as to the benefits likely to accrue to the working class from municipalization. Whilst the Independent Labor Party and other "labor organizations" have hailed with rapture the adoption of municipal ownership, as being so many slices of the whole loaf—Socialism, we have never failed to point out the real nature of the change. This has brought us the opposition of the unthinking portion of our class. It has roused the malignant hatred of the fakir brood; but we care not. We do not desire that our class should follow us like blind dupes; we wish them to stand erect as men, proof against every device and scheme of the capitalist class and their boot-lickers, and that can only be done by speaking and hitting straight.

The latest proof of our contention that municipalism is only capitalism writ large comes from Glasgow. Glasgow is the Mecca of the municipalizer. The I. L. P. claim that it is through their instrumentality that Glasgow occupies the proud position of being the premier city in the United Kingdom, not alone with regard to the fact that it possesses more municipal services than any other city or town, but also on account of the uncapitalist spirit with which it is said to treat its employes. Let it be so; we are content that the I. L. P. should proclaim its responsibility, otherwise we would have to do it.

The highly-colored pictures of the "vastly superior conditions" of Glasgow Corporation employes, however, seem to appear to the latter in a somewhat more sombre hue. They do not appear to appreciate them at all. The slices of I. L. P. Socialism which they get, judging by the grumbling and the threats to strike against unbearable conditions, seem to be as indigestible as stones. Even at the present time the girls employed in the Corporation's telephone offices are attracting some attention by their complaints of being miserably paid, complaints which are backed by threats to strike. And no wonder. They receive after three years' service the munificent wage of nine shillings per week. Naturally the girls fail to appreciate the blessings of municipalism. As was stated by one of the girls in an interview:

"We are miserably paid and at present highly dissatisfied."

She went on to explain that girls entering the service receive 3s. 6d. per week for some months, working only a few hours each day. During that period, of course, they are only probationers, and are learning the work. After two or three months the girl receives seven shillings, but then her hours are greatly increased.

According to ability the salaries are then increased by 1s. 6d. or two shillings a week, and when a girl has been three years in the service she may be working for nine shillings per week, with a spell of seven or eight hours each day. After long service, however, the salaries reach sixteen shillings.

The young lady continued that some time back the staff thought of striking, and, of course, the strike of the London girls about their wages made them all the more eager. But somehow, nothing came of it. So disgusted, however, were a number of the operators, that they left and went over to the rival company.

"We wish to treat our girls well," was the desire expressed by the Corporation at a meeting at which the question was discussed. Just so. But then wishes like sweet words, as our American comrades would say, "butter no parsnips." This fact appears to have struck the telephone girls, for, according to reports, they are rather sceptical as to the genuineness of the solicitude for their welfare expressed by the managers of the municipal paradise. We should think so. In all probability experience will have taught them that the smaller their wages the bigger the balance of profit, which is the aim of all municipal enterprise. It is for the workers to recognize with the telepohne girls this all-important truth. The object of capitalist production is profit. And while capitalism lasts, no matter the form under which industry is conducted, whether it be the trust, municipal, or State form, makes no difference, profits will be wrung from the working class. The municipal schemes of the capitalist class, by which they seek to secure the votes of the working class, are only so much bait for the sop-able. Municipalism has no charms to protect the working class from the blighting effects of capitalism. The municipal policeman brings his municipal club down upon your head, when you dare resist the capitalist beast behind the municipality. The municipal judge decides for capital and against labor; and the municipal worker is skinned to the bone. Ponder well the lessons which these facts teach, that nothing is changed, and nothing can be changed, until the working class have established themselves in possession of the governmental powers of the nation, and abolished the class ownership of the tools of production. This learnt, you will be proof against all the wiles of an unscrupulous ruling class, and nothing will switch you from off the track that leads to the Socialist Republic.

J. Are:

DE LEON'S TOUR

Sections in New York State are herewith notified that the following campaign tour has been arranged for Daniel De Leon, our candidate for Governor:—Yonkers, October 17; Peekskill, October 18; Newburgh, October 19; Albany, October 20; Watervliet, October 21; Troy, October 22; Schenectady October 23; Rotterdam Junction, October 24; Gloversville, October 25; Amsterdam, October 26; Utica, October 27; Syracuse, October 28; Rochester, October 29; Buffalo, October 30.

Arrangements to make this tour a success should be taken in hand at once by the sections, comrades and sympathizers in the above cities. The meetings should be utilized to extend our principles as much as possible. To this end, good places of meeting, indoor as well as outdoor, whichever is advisable, should be secured, and an abundance of literature, for sale as well as for distribution, should be provided in advance.

After settling on a place of meeting, advertise it both widely and well. To this end, the lithographic portraits of our gubernatorial candidate will be found of great assistance. Let every comrade friend and sympathizer put forth his best efforts, and the good effects of this tour will be found reflected in the increase of our vote next election, and the greater spread of our platform and principles.

For the New York State Executive Committee. J. Ebert, Sec'y.

CHICAGO OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, October 1.

Ninety-second and Commercial. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Barndt.

Twelfth, Ogden and Oakley. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

Monday, October 3, 8 p. m.

Madison and Jefferson. Speakers: Nielsen and Lingenfelter.

Tuesday, October 4, 8 p. m.

Madison and Green. Speakers: Nielsen and Lingenfelter.

Halstead and Congress. Speakers: Barndt and Koch.

Wednesday, October 5, 8 p. m.

Halstead and Fullerton. Speakers: Nielsen and Lingenfelter.

Belmont and Sheffield. Speakers: Barndt and Koch.

Thursday, October 6, 8 p. m.

48th avenue and Lake street. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

47th and State. Speakers: Barndt and Koch.

Madison and Jefferson. Speakers: Hanzl and Fiedler.

Friday, October 7, 8 p. m.

43rd and Cottage Grove. Speakers: Nielsen and Lingenfelter.

Halstead and Root. Speakers: Barndt and Koch.

Saturday, October 8, 8 p. m.

Milwaukee and Paulina. Speakers: Nielsen and Koch.

92nd and Commercial. Speakers: Barndt and Koch.

Madison and Green Speakers: Hanzl and Fiedler.

RICHMOND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The Socialist Labor Party of Richmond County, at their convention held on September 16, made the following nominations:

For District Attorney—Elmer E. Snyder.

For Senator—Charles Whitham.

For Member of Assembly—John H. Moore

NO FUSION

A COLUMBUS, O., REPUBLICAN PAPER'S FALSIFICATION NAILED.

Anthorative Statement by the Press Committee of Section Columbus, O., of the Socialist Labor Party—Republican Anxtiety to Manufacture "Labor Parties"—the S. L. P. Banner Flies Unsmirched.

Columbus, O., Sept. 20.—Obedient to instructions from Section Columbus, Socialist Labor Party, the Press Committee of the Section wishes to make the following statement to the wage worker voters of the County and State, and to the Party members at large, in rectification of a certain false news item that has recently appeared in the Ohio State Journal, a capitalist paper.

In its issue of Monday, the 19th, inst., the Ohio State Journal publishes this item:

"SOCIALISTS WILL
CONDUCT CAMPAIGN.

"Plans for a vigorous campaign were made by the Columbus Socialists at a large meeting held at Fraternity Hall in South High street, yesterday afternoon.

"Representatives from the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party were present and both organizations, according to the plans, will work in harmony.

"The speaking list has been made up and meetings will be held on the street corners and in various halls throughout the city. The first meeting will be held at Broad and High streets next Wednesday evening.

"At the county convention to be held Sunday, October 2, the county ticket will be named and a candidate chosen for Congress.

"The theories of Karl Marx on capital were discussed at the meeting yesterday, the principal address being made by Otto Steinhoff and M. C. Green."

We wish to deny this in toto, and to state that the whole thing is journalistic fiction. The policy of the "Journal" being a Republican paper, is to encourage "labor parties" as they believe such political parties weaken the Democrats.

Readers of The People can be assured that Section Columbus of the Socialist Labor Party, the only bona fide party of the working class, is not going to fuse with any bogus party, such as the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, but will continue straightforward under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party until its aims are accomplished in the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery.

The facts in the matter are these: Steinhoff, Rodgers and Freer attended the meeting of the S. P. by invitation. The members of this alleged Socialist party are becoming very sore on their party's pure and simple union attitude, and with their whole party in general. There is to some degree a critical spirit arising. The bitter attitude toward the S. L. P. growing out of a misunderstanding of the S. L. P. trades union policy is subsiding. There is a desire for information on vital economic points. Under these conditions we went to the meeting. Steinhoff discussed surplus value, and Freer explained that the income, inheritance and land value tax of S. P. platform were not Socialist measures or tactics, but were middle class measures. Mr. Henderson, the party who talked with the "Journal" reporter, states, and very frankly, that he made no statement to justify the "Journal's" report, but only stated the names of the S. L. P. members in attendance and the part taken. We accept such statement as being truthful. So readers of The People will understand that there is NO FUSION nor was such a thing in any way thought of. We tried to head it off in the evening papers but notwithstanding our efforts the "Citizen" affirmed the "Journal's" false item.

Press Committee of the S. L. P.
Columbus, O.

CORREGAN IN COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Working Class of Columbus: this is the opportunity to hear the gospel of Socialism by one of its ablest men!

Charles H. Corregan, Socialist Labor Party candidate for President, will speak at Odd Fellow's Hall on South High street Sunday evening, October 2.

Workingmen and workingwomen, attend this grand rally. Wives, daughters and sweethearts, all turn out!

THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION AND TOBIN-CAREY

(From the American Labor Union Journal.)

WHY WE BOYCOTT THE LABEL.

Being a Calm Statement of Reasons Why Members of the American Labor Union Do Not Patronize the Products of the So-Called Union Shoe Factories of St. Louis and Chicago.

From Maine to California and from Winnipeg to New Orleans the enemies of progressive unionism are denouncing the American Labor Union and the Western Federation of Miners because those organizations have officially declined to further the sale of shoes manufactured by members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union in certain large factories of the country. In St. Louis the American Labor Union is openly making war against six of the largest factories using the so-called "union" stamp, and at its last convention the W. F. of M. advised all its members not to buy shoes made in certain Chicago factories that are working under agreements with the Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union.

The opponents of the American Labor Union, in the effort to prejudice the great masses of working people against that organization, have held up these cases in support of the falsehoods circulated by them to the effect that the American Labor Union opposes all union labels.

The actual truth of the matter is that the members of the American Labor Union and Western Federation of Miners have, as individuals, and through their unions, supported the union labels more vigorously and with better results than the A. F. of L. members themselves. The tremendous sale of union-made goods in the territory covered by the Western organizations is proof of that.

There is a reason for the A. L. U. not supporting the Eastern shoe stamp in St. Louis, and a good and sufficient reason to those real unionists who understand the situation. The reason, stated briefly, is that the Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union, through its national officers, went into partnership with the millionaire shoe manufacturers and tried to sell the St. Louis shoe workers, bound hand and foot. The national officers tried to, and did, foist upon the local unions a contract that was without parallel in treachery to the workers, and was even more absolute in its surrender of the rights of the employees than the infamous Chicago contract of a few months ago.

The St. Louis contract gave the use of the union label to the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, which had been boycotted for years because of its unfairness to organized labor, and which, under the proposed "union" contract, would operate under no better wages or rules, and would even operate two out of its three factories as open shops, and under non-union conditions. The membership of the St. Louis locals protested against this remarkable "union" contract further on account of a provision that "all questions and conditions of labor in the factory be left to the firm to determine." The membership protested in vain, however, and General Secretary Eaton forced the contract upon them. Shortly after the contract went into effect Mr. Eaton resigned as general secretary, and became superintendent of the Hamilton-Brown factory at a salary of $5,000 a year! It is a thing worthy of note that in the "union" stamp factory of which Mr. Eaton was superintendent, wages averaged lower and conditions were worse than in the open or non-union shops of his competitors.

The next clash between the local members and the national office came when the St. Louis locals announced their intention to organize all of the 13,000 shoe workers in that city. General President Tobin promptly vetoed this proposal, and in a letter to the St. Louis Joint Shoe Council said: "We are more disposed at this time to reduce the number of union stamp factories, rather than increase," and in another letter, two weeks later, "We would regret to be obliged to refuse to issue the union stamp after you had decided it should be issued," showing plainly enough the existence of a secret agreement between the national officers and the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, even more infamous and dishonest than the one forced upon the workers openly.

The St. Louis membership then rebelled, whereupon the national officers revoked their charters and proceeded to re-organize the "union" stamp factories, with all the scabs, ex-convicts and straw bosses they could get together. Then the original union men joined the A. L. U. and adopted the A. L. U. label, while the scabs, ex-convicts, etc., were farmed out to the manufacturers by the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and were allowed to use their notorious "union" stamp.

This is why the A. L. U. does not recognize the "union" stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union on St. Louis made shoes. We believe it a conscientious duty to inform A. L. U. members of these circumstances, and to advise them not to patronize this worst form of scabbery, encouraging as it does the humiliation of union principles and a graft for the so-called "union leaders." We know the real union men of the country justify our position, and we do not care a rap for the opinions or loud mouthings of that element that has no use for unionism except the personal graft there is in it.

How about Chicago, whose shoes the Western Federation declines to buy? For answer we print in full the agreement made by President Tobin of the National Union and forced upon the local unions. It is to be said, to the credit of the local membership, that they now see the perfidy of the national officers and appreciate the contemptible position they are forced to occupy in the name of unionism.

"Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1904.

"Basis of settlement as proposed between the undersigned shoe manufacturers of Chicago and the undersigned representatives of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, subject to ratification by the shoe workers of Chicago in mass meeting assembled.

"It is understood that the object of this agreement is to establish a fair condition of labor in the various factories and for the enhancement of the business interests of the shoe industry in this city.

"In adjusting prices for labor in the various departments, it is understood that the factories who are party to this agreement shall not be called upon to pay any more than any other factories in various parts of the country making a similar grade of work."

Note the fundamental point in the preceding paragraph: "THE FACTORIES WHO ARE PARTY TO THIS AGREEMENT SHALL NOT BE CALLED UPON TO PAY MORE THAN ANY OTHER FACTORIES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY MAKING A SIMILAR GRADE OF WORK." In other words, the "union" wages and conditions shall be no better than the non-union wages and conditions in un-organized factories. What, then, is the use of the union? Why, to pay tribute to Tobin, of course. And we shall see, as we read the conditions of agreement further, that the "union" is also very useful to the employers as a means of enforcing arbitrary shop rules that it would be impossible to enforce without the "union" back of them.

"1. The open shop is conceded by the union."

Which means just exactly the same conditions in the employment of employes by the companies as if there was no such thing as the union. The two vital principles of trades unionism—the employment of only union men and the enforcement of better wages and conditions, are surrendered absolutely by the union.

"2. The standard of wages in each factory heretofore established, or that may be hereafter established, between employer and employe and the union is recognized, but in cases where employers are above the average in skill or capacity, a rate of wages above the standard may be agreed upon between the employer, the employe and the union or shop's committee, and each manufacturer shall furnish the union or shop's committee with the names of persons alleged to be below the average in skill and capacity, and for such persons the employer and employe and the union or shop's committee shall agree upon the compensation. This is to apply only to persons who work by the day or by the week, and does not apply to piece hands."

Just exactly the same as a non-union shop. If an employe is especially valuable the company will pay him just enough wages to keep him from going elsewhere.

"The union agrees upon the following shop rules:

"3. That fifty-five (55) hours shall constitute a week's work in the factory; that all employes must be at work when the whistle blows in the morning, and work until it blows at noon, and again in the afternoon; that no time will be allowed for washing or for any other purpose."

The same hours of labor as non-union shops. Note how the union agrees to enforce the shop rules for the company.

"4. There shall be no extra pay for overtime, except on the following legal holidays: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas."

The same conditions as non-union shops, except that no self-respecting man or woman would work at all on any of the holidays mentioned, for any wages. The companies have a right to expect them to do so, under this agreement, if they pay them for the work.

"5. Dressing and toilet rooms shall not be used for lounging and resting places.

"6. That employes must secure passes from the foremen in order to leave the factory during working hours.

"7. That no bundle or other property shall be taken from the shop without being O. K.'d by the foremen.

"8. That no person shall be permitted to operate machinery except as they are expressly hired to operate, except under instruction of the foremen.

"9. Not to accept any short lots, but to notify the foreman of all shortage.

"10. Not to accept any lots which contain damaged shoes.

"11. To show all shoes which they damage or find damaged by others to the foreman.

"12. That they will be charged for all shoes which they damage or for the missing shoes in lots which they pass along. The last operative handling such shoes shall be held responsible, and shall be charged for them at the regular wholesale rates, and that these charges will be deducted from their wages, and the terms of this regulation (12) are expressly agreed to by all employes, and they hereby consent that the same be a part of their contract of employment.

"13. Employes will be paid on the regular weekly pay day at 5 o'clock and at no other time.

"14. Any violation of any of the above rules shall be grounds for immediate discharge."

All of the above rules are for shop discipline for the benefit of the companies, and in many cases work great hardship and injustice to the employes. All of them the "union" agree to enforce. Very nice for the company, and saves a lot of trouble and expense.

"15. Union business concerning wages and conditions of labor shall be adjusted between each employer and the business agent of the Chicago Council, or a chosen representative or representatives of the council or general union, who shall be acceptable to the employer; except in the case of Florsheim & Co., wages and conditions of labor shall be adjusted between the firm and a committee of three of their own employes."

Meaning that each individual grievance must be fought out with the employer. Note that no one can represent the union in any grievance unless he is "acceptable" to the employer.

"16. It is further understood that the General Union, with headquarters at Boston, shall be a party to this agreement, and they shall, upon call of either the Local Council or any manufacturer concerned in this agreement, send a representative of the General Union to supervise any question that may require adjustment."

That is to say, that if, in spite of this notorious agreement, the local membership should find a loop-hole to get anything for themselves, President Tobin could be called in by the manufacturers and could straighten things out to the satisfaction of the bosses.

"17. It shall be within the right of any employe to leave his employment, but after having left the factory he has no claim upon the job."

Section 17 is really the best thing yet found in the agreement, because it does concede to the individual employe the "right to leave his employment." This is really more than we had a right to expect from the source.

"18. It shall also be within the right of the employer to discharge without interference from the Union, and no demand shall be made for the re-instatement of any person discharged."

Which provides a very easy and effective way for the company to rid itself of any union man whose self-respect might lead him to become dissatisfied with his slavery and cause him to work for better things in an honorable way through union. Really, isn't that a fine union, and ought we not to be very enthusiastic supporters of such "union made" shoes?

"The acceptance of the foregoing by a mass meeting of Chicago shoe workers shall make this agreement binding upon the following named firms and their employes, and both sides shall cease hostilities at once and work shall be resumed upon call from each employer.

"This agreement shall remain in force until May 1, 190 , and shall continue in force thereafter from year to year unless either the General Union or any employer shall give notice to the contracting parties three months before the first of May of any year of their desire to terminate the agreement.

J. E. TILT SHOE CO.
J. P. SMITH SHOE CO.
TILT-KENNEY SHOE CO.
COLE-DAVIS SHOE CO.
WILLIAM OSNER & CO.
FLORSHEIM & CO.
By MILTON J. FLORSHEIM, Pres.
JOHN F. TOBIN,
GEO. B. ROBINSON.
GAD MARTINDALE,
For the Union."

Which is the end, thank God!

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RUSSO-GERMAN "LESE MAJESTY" TRIALS

The assassination of M. Phleve synchronized with the conclusion of one of the most remarkable cases in the history of European political jurisprudence—the trial at Koenigsberg, East Prussia, of nine German subjects for treason against the Russian Empire, lese majesty against the Czar and unlawful conspiracy for the purpose of smuggling forbidden literature across the Russian frontier, writes the Berlin correspondent of the Chicago Daily News under date of August 28. The prisoners were of humble callings and Socialist convictions—shoemakers, watchmakers, carpenters, blacksmiths and common laborers. They had been imprisoned for nine months pending trial upon charges preferred by Count von Osten-Sacken, the Russian ambassador at Berlin, acting upon instructions from the imperial Russian Government at St. Petersburg. The trial usurped public interest in Germany for two weeks to the exclusion of all other topics. Even the war was sidetracked in the newspapers to make room for columns of verbatim testimony from the "Koenigsberger Prozess." As prosecution and defense developed their evidence the case revealed like a searchlight, the whole revolting system for which Plehve stood and died, and exposed the remarkable role which Germany had been induced to play to assist her Russian friend and neighbor in its despotic programme of suppressing light and liberty.

Through the Prussian Minister of Justice the German Government in 1903 caused the arrest of the prisoners at the bar, upon the assurance of the Russian Consul-General at Koenigsberg, that a "reciprocity convention" subsisted between Germany and Russia whereby Germany was to prosecute lese majesty against the Czar and sedition against the Russian Empire committed upon German soil, in return for action by Russia for lese majecty against the Kaiser and sedition against the German Empire committed within the boundaries of Russia. The Russian Consul-General went so far as to furnish the German law authorities with a translation of the Russian criminal code purporting to contain this "reciprocity" agreement. He failed, however, to point out that the arrangement was valid only in case of the existence of an explicit treaty, statute or act. It developed that such an understanding existed, as a matter of fact, only between Russia and Austria, and that reciprocal treatment was not guaranteed by Russia to Germany at all.

Covered with confusion, due to its gullibility, the Prussian Government was thereupon compelled to admit that proceedings against German subjects for Russian lese majesty were inadmissible and impossible and the German law authorities were subjected to the ignominious necessity of confining the prosecution to Geheimbuendelei, or secret association, for unlawful purposes, instead of the widely-heralded conspiracy of anarchists and nihilists "plotting on German soil for the extermination of Czar Nicholas, the Russian Empire and monarchical Europe in general." The discomfiture of the German Government and of Russia, which it had blunderingly essayed to help, became complete. Public ridicule and indignation found unbridled expression and the trial ended in a fresh and decisive triumph for the German Social Democracy, at which the whole proceedings were largely aimed and at which, it was hoped, they would strike a deadly blow.

The prisoners at Koenigsberg, who were admittedly mere agents of the German Social Democratic organization, were brilliantly defended by two Socialistic lawyers, Herr Haase, Socialist representative of Koenigsberg in the Reichstag, and Dr. Karl Liebknecht of Berlin, son of the late leader of the Socialist party. They outgeneraled and outmaneuvered the prosecution and in knowledge of the law, Russian as well as German, repeatedly proved themselves the superiors of the presiding judges. Haase and Liebknecht conceived the idea of inflaming public indignation and, by capturing popular sympathy, influencing the court in favor of their clients. They made no attempt to disprove the smuggling allegation, or the "secret association" whereby it was carried on, but confined themselves to hammering away at Plehveism and exposing the medieval character of modern Russia.

They determined to prove that "spreading of the light" was vitally necessary in Russia and that it was justifiable to smuggle "light" in. At the bar of public opinion these tactics succeeded beyond all question and that they affected the verdict is apparent from the light sentences imposed upon the insignificant nine prisoners, who were by general consent found guilty, more as a means of "saving the face" of the German prosecution than for any other reason.

The trial was a series of sensations. The shifty counsel for the defense proceeded day by day from triumph to triumph, as their searching cross-examination of the State's witnesses revealed the unbelievable extremes to which the powerful Russo-German official combination had resorted to bolster up the prosecution. Testimony which practically killed the prosecution's case was extracted from the Russian Consul-General at Koenigsberg. A bundle of the alleged seditious literature, which proved to be no more "revolutionary" than the matter printed and circulated freely by Socialist newspapers in Germany, had been confiscated by the Prussian police and a selection delivered to the Russian Consul-General for translation into German, in order to guide the police in making arrests.

Under cross-examination the Russian Consul-General stated that he was "a very busy man" and had only glanced at the pamphlets "hastily after dinner." Counsel for the prisoners then read aloud a few of the "translated" terrorist passages, including several which breathed deliberately murderous designs upon the Czar. Then, having been handed the original Russian version, from which the translation was supposed to have been made, the Consul-General was asked to point out the guilty sentences. Tense silence and suppressed emotion surcharged the courtroom as the bejeweled Consul-General of the Czar fumbled tremblingly through page after page of the confiscated literature, finally blurting out that he could not locate the incriminating language. Some of his quotations proved pure invention. Others had been distorted and mutilated. The Russian Consul-General left the witness box red to the scalp, "a confessed forger," as he was branded by the German press. Twice had he hoodwinked the obliging German police and law officers on vital points of the case.

The defense played its trump cards with the introduction as "witnesses in justification" of two cultured Russian subjects—Prof. von Reussner, a respected authority on Russian law who resigned the chair of jurisprudence at the University of Tomsk, Siberia, because he disapproved of the flogging of students, and M. Buchholz, a Russian liberal, well versed in the life of "underground Russia" and temporarily resident in Germany, whence he fled to escape imprisonment as a Socialist.

Prof. Reussner's testimony, which was given in conversational, anecdotal fashion, without interruption for interrogatories, occupied nearly a whole day's session. It caused all Germany to gasp and proved the climax of the trial. It read like a chapter of history from the middle ages and made the country hark back to the days of the inquisition for parallel conditions. Reussner began his recital with the general statement that in Russia the subject has no rights, instancing religious intolerance as the most convincing evidence of that fact. It is a criminal offense, punishable by imprisonment, to leave the State orthodox Greek Church for another faith. Siberia is full of "heretics," said Reussner, exiled for daring to believe in other creeds.

In the province of Kiev alone hundreds of devastated homes are monuments to men and women, otherwise loyal subjects of the Czar, who have been deported to the wilds of the Caucausus for heresy. Even children, under the Russian penal code, may be snatched from "unbelieving" parents and placed under orthodox guidance "to save their young souls." The hopeless condition of the Russian press was vividly depicted by the witness. No such thing as liberty of the press or anything approaching it exists in the realms of the white Czar. The ministers of justice, education or interior or the procurator of the holy synod may and do suppress publications of all sorts at will and are not called upon under the Russian law to state any reasons for doing so.

"No journal is powerful enough to boast immunity from the censorious vampire," declared Reussner, "and none is too insignificant to escape it." The police control arbitrarily the right of free assemblage. Even scientific and literary societies may not convene without permission of the police, and students may not gather for a convivial hour without the presence of a policeman. Workmen may not meet at all, in numbers, for the airing of grievances or other purposes. Regular decisions of the law courts are frequently set aside by secret rescripts or altered and quashed at will by provincial governors.

Reussner asserted that although woeful illiteracy is everywhere rampant in Russia, it is a punishable offense to teach reading and writing without special permission of the minister of education and the police.

M. Buchholz's testimony dealt with the tyranny whereby Russia enforces law and order and with the general prevalence of flogging of both men and women, especially political offenders. He told of the systematic administrative violences practiced by Sipyaghin and Bogelepoff, predecessors of Plehve as Minister of Interior, and like him, both assassinated, and of how they had fallen direct victims to the wrath and vengeance of people whom they had oppressed.

Buchholz also related revolting details of Prince Obolenski's cruelties while Governor of Kharkoff. Flogging of women was a specialty of the Czar's newly appointed viceroy for Finland. Buchholz stirred the courtroom at Koenigsberg to irrepressible outbursts of indignation when he told of a female convict in Siberia, a certain Mme. Sigida, who, driven almost wild by her life in prison, struck the prison director in the face, hoping to be hanged for her insubordination. Instead she was sentenced to undergo 100 lashes with the knout. Two days after she died. Her fellow-prisoners broke out in a "hunger strike." Some tried to poison themselves, but only two men and three women succumbed.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Received during week ending with September 24, the following amounts:

Section Frontenac, Kans.	$ 5.00
G. Wishnak, New York City	1.00
Wm. Goodhue, Toledo, Ohio, per Bohn	1.56
Sympathizer, Providence, R. I...	1.00
M. D. Fitzgerald, Dorchester, Mass.	1.00
Section Rockville, Conn., per Corregan	10.00
N. Y. S. E. C. 1/2 on list 500 (C. Hauk, Rome)	2.13
John Slevin, New York City	1.00
Oscar Yehring, Douglas, Alaska .	2.00
Virginia S. E. C., 1/3 a/c lists 428-430 (Newport News)	4.00
Virginia S. E. C., 1/3 a/c lists 437-441 (Richmond)	6.19
O. M. Bernstorf, Chico, Cal., per Stromqvist	3.46
A. Klein, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., a/c list	5.00
N. Y. S. E. C., 1/2 a/c list 545 (Brauckmann)	4.00
D. De Leon, New York City	1.00
Sam Schwartzman, New York City	1.00
Total	$ 49.22
Previously acknowledged	$320.85
Grand total	$370.07

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

CARROLL UP-STATE

S. L. P. Organizer Has Lively Time at Gloversville.

Gloversville, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Events have been shaping themselves for the upbuilding of the Socialist Labor Party during the past week. Good meetings were held in Amsterdam, Johnstown and Gloversville, where we organized a Section last evening. The comrades here are determined to carry on the fight for the emancipation of our class. As I have neglected to write I must crowd the happenings into this letter.

The Kangs had a speaker in this town last Thursday whom the local press announced as the "Eminent Orator and Writer, Franklin Wentworth" and was to open the campaign for the Social Democrats on Bleecker street Square if the weather was fair, otherwise in Glove Workers' Hall.

Our S. L. P. comrades were anxious that we go after the bogus outfit with questions. The evening was fair, but the Social Democrats did not show up on the square, so we went to the hall. As soon as we entered the writer was pointed out and a whispered consultation followed, the substance of which was made plain at the close of the lecture when the "Eminent Orator and Writer," stepped back, grabbed his hat and coat and made for the door, the chairman, an ex-Republican ward heeler, refusing to recognize the writer when the latter tried to attract his attention. The sneak act was apparent and in the shops next day our comrades made it hot for the Kangs and advertised our meeting for Saturday evening, and told how we would show them up.

The workingmen came out in force and an audience of about 300 listened while the condition of the workers was made plain, the part played by the old parties, and the labor fakirs, and how the bogus "Socialist" party assisted in helping the game along. When questions were called for, the workingmen had a chance to see the Kangaroo jump. At first denying, then admitting that what we charged was true, and showing the audience their innermost thoughts. One of them asked why we do not allow our members to be officers in the unions, adding "they might as well get a little graft." Needless to say the poor Kang was sorry he spoke when I showed how the "little graft" was more to them than the emancipation of the workers. Every decent man must surely have been disgusted with the antics of the rattled Kangs, all of them trying to talk at once. They know so little of who are their own "prominent" members, that when I was showing up Sieverman and his scab-hunting record in the Tobin Boot and Shoe "Union," one of them asked "Who is he?" After a consultation they replied "yes, he is a member. This admission cause the is a member." This admission caused the rank and file present to laugh at the ignorance of the Kangs. Another said "Yes, Carey did vote for the Armory appropriation but it was a mistake, let it drop" (which we did not). The meeting did not close until 11.15 and that it was a lively one is shown by the following clipping from the local press:

"Socialist Labor Party.

"The Socialist Labor Party held a meeting in Bleecker street square, Saturday evening, which did not break up until after 11 p. m. The Social Democrats were on hand and the questions came thick and fast when the speaker opened the meeting for questions. The speaker, W. H. Carroll, of Boston, proved himself equal to the occasion, and came back with answers which he fortified by reading from labor journals to prove his points. The excitement was intense at times, several questioners desiring to speak at once, and but for the coolness of the speaker the meeting would have been broken up. Mr. Carroll concludes his work in Gloversville, tonight, when a Section of the Party will be organized in Concordia hall."

The Kangs, however, did not wait till adjournment, but hopped away about 15 minutes before. The local comrades were well pleased at the drubbing given the the confusers. Will go to Amsterdam today.

W. H. Carroll.

MASSACHUSETTS' CONVENTIONS.

The following conventions will meet in Lynn, Saturday, October 1., at 7 p.m., at S. L. P. hall, room 17, 54. Central Square: The 7th Congressional; 5th Councillor; 1st Essex Senatorial; Middlesex and Essex Senatorial; and the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Representative Districts of Essex county.

All delegates elected will take notice and attend these conventions without fail. Find out what delegation you are a member of and show up on time.

Michael T. Berry,
Sec'y Mass. S. L. P.

NORTH HUDSON, N. J., OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, Oct. 1—Corner of Gardner street and Bergenline avenue. Speaker: A. Gilhaus.

A 'SOCIALIST' SPEECH

J. Stitt Wilson's "Inspiring" "Address" On the Abusive S. L. P.

Oh, how tired one gets of those horrid S. L. P. people, those abusive De Leonites, those bigoted doctrinaires, those partisan fanatics with their eternal harping upon class conflicts, upon the misery of the working class, the arrogance and indolence of the capitalist class, upon the treachery of politicians, the rascality of labor fakirs, upon the schemes the capitalists resort to in order to keep in power and upon the necessity of the workers to organize class-consciously and fight their class enemy to a finish!

Why stir up such strife and conflict? Why make us look at such dark miserable things and send cold shivers down our backs? Why bolster up our courage for future conflict and make us fairly think it is a question of "do or die," when this world is such a dear old world after all? Why not all of us try to get a little nearer to God and see his light and get an inspiration, like the prophets, old and new, like the Jerakubs and Hebsedubs and Belsebubs (or whatever their names may be) and the Buddahs and the Mohammedans and the Brigham Youngs and the Mad Mullahs and the J. Stitt Wilsons?

Let us get our hearts full of the visions of "all the wonders that will be" and shout it to the mountains and the valleys and the ocean waves, yea, shout it so loud that every Christian heart in the nation to-night—and every night when the shouting fit seizes us—can hear our voices cry to them, "Poverty must be abolished! If ye do not abolish poverty heaven will come down and smite you! Drunkenness must cease! The prison walls must fall! You must abolish prosperity and do away with prostitution and competition and war, and then to the glorification of all that hear the sounds of such loud shouts—whether it be ocean waves or ordinary prosaic Christians, we will have Christianity in Socialism. And it will come, and it shall come, and it must come, no matter who may say or do something to the contrary, for God put humanity on earth as a plant and all nature is put here, or somewhere, for the sole purpose of aiding this plant to blossom in such a beautiful blossom as God intended it to be. So let us all see the light, and get the inspiration, and let us all shout it, and let us all sing it, and let us all paint it, and pray it and whoop it up, and hurrah it, and fold our hands and open our mouths in ignorant wonder for the 20th century will, shall and must make humanity over into a beautiful, sweet scenting flower!

The old prophets have done a good deal for the growth of this plant, but small credit to them, for they did it ignorantly, because even the greatest one among them never knew what God was up to. But our modern prophet, J. Stitt, has found God out and knows that he is up to the trick of making a bunch of flowers of human freedom, human fellowship, human genius, mutual co-operation and peace and good will to man on the old shrubbery of the humanity plant. And now as he has found the mysterious Old Gentleman out in this, who can dispute that it is his duty to shout it to the waves, etc., and as we all caught the inspiration it will be our everlasting duty to shout it too, and if we cannot shout it, we will sing it, and if we can neither shout nor sing, we will pray it, and if we can't do that neither, in the name of the prophets let us do the little God has given us the power to do—give something in the collection!

Oh, ye wicked S. L. P. people, let me appeal to the little humanity and fellowship and genius there is in you—for there is a little in each and every one, so saith Stitt—to look to the glorious example of this new and original little prophet and catch his inspiration. Here he is, all by his lone little self, having done what no man ever did before, nor ever will, I reckon, found God out; and now he is giving him away, free of charge minus the collection and sundry appropriations by his class, etc., etc., all this entirely on his own responsibility, "absolutely under my own auspices even introducing myself as you see."

Let us go unto him that he may lay hands upon us and bless us, for he is unto God and God is going to make pretty little sweet flowers of all of us some day, and the sooner we take Stitt's word for it the better.

Oh, how inspired I felt! Oh, how my heart did swell! Oh, how my brain did whirl! Oh, that my blood could not stay from my cheek when I heard all this at the Alhambra Theatre last Sunday night, and oh, how thankful I was that I am not made of such wicked venom as a Wendell Phillips, for then I might have said what he once said of Rufus Choate: "He struck me like a monkey in convulsions." And more thankful still was I that I am not as bigoted as some in the S. L. P., for then I might have shed bitter tears to think of the beautiful virgin maid of Socialism in the inspired prophet's company!

Militant.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 14.

JAGER'S TOUR

Connecticut Workmen Attentive to S. L. P. Truths.

So far I have spoken in Dayville and Moosup, Conn. These two towns are close to each other. I was the first speaker that ever addressed an audience on Socialism in Dayville. It was a very attentive one at that. Let not the fact be lost that although none of our speakers ever entered that place, still the cannon ball of the S. L. P., the Weekly People, found its way into that field and is declaring war to the capitalists of that locality.

At the close of the meeting a number of questions were asked. The first was, "What will become of the middle class when Socialism comes into existence?" To which the reply was given: The middle class proper is about out of existence. That part of it which still exists is a mere relic. Were one to judge by appearances he might conclude that the middle class is still a factor in society, looking at facts you can see that its power has long vanished. A small storekeeper or a cockroach-size manufacturer, does not signify a middle class man. With most of these fellows the store owns them. Let one try to leave his town and a body execution will soon follow him. He is heels over head in debt. He is always at the mercy of the trust. Any time the trust wants to do away with him it hangs out the auctioneer's flag, and under the hammer the middle class man is sold out of existence. That class is rapidly being exterminated by the trust and absorbed by the working class. If Socialism should come about and there should still happen to be a handful of middle class men we would give them the same treatment we intend to give the other capitalists, the trust owners. We will give them an opportunity to go to work and support themselves.

Another question of importance was, "Will Socialism ever be realized?" to which the following answer was given: There was a time when cannibals existed. At that time men would capture one another, cook one another, and eat one another. When the tools of production came into existence it became more profitable to enslave the victim in that way the victim supported himself as well as his master. It became immoral to kill, cook, etc. Slavery was the watchword simply because it governed the material interest of the rulers of that time. When the tool developed to still higher degree as for instance as it did in the United States in the sixties, it was discovered that when the chattel or negro slave has no work or grows old and can't work, he was still taken care of by his master, while a wage slave receives no pay when he performs no work. When a wage slave grows old he is cast aside, no capitalist need care for him. Now you find that the material interest of the ruling class is to abolish chattel slavery and establish wage slavery in its place. You all know the result. To-day we find that millions of workers are going about idle, starvation is an every day story; wages going lower and lower; the worker more oppressed, our daughters employed in the sweatshops and our sons are doing the cooking at home; the respectable family broken up and he towns and she towns established; the infant is cast into the nursery and the old man into the alms house.

The material interest of the vast majority of the people is to wrest the machinery of production, the means of existence, from those who use them to enslave the working people in order to grind more profit out of them, and to use them collectively for their own interest, for the interest of society. It's a question of "Will we smash capitalism or will capitalism smash us; which will win?"

At Moosup a few hundred people had gathered. I need not say much of this meeting which lasted for over two hours. Questions were asked and answered not only to the satisfaction of the audience but the questioners, themselves, openly admitted the satisfaction they received. At the first meeting twelve, and at the second twenty-four pamphlets were sold. There is every indication of an increase in our vote in these places.

Henry Jager.

New London, Conn., September 20.

BOSTON OUT-DOOR MEETINGS.

Friday, Sept. 30, Castle Square.
Wednesday, Oct. 5, I and Broadway.
Friday, Oct. 7, Central Square, E. B.
Wednesday, Oct. 12, Roxbury Crossing.
Friday, Oct. 14, Castle Square.
Wednesday, Oct. 19, I and Broadway, South Boston.
Friday, Oct. 21, Maverick Square, E. B.
Wednesday, Oct. 26, Hayes Square, Chas'n.
Friday, Oct. 28, Castle Square.
Wednesday, Nov. 2, I and Broadway, South Boston.
Friday, Nov. 4, Roxbury Crossing.

"DIGNIFIED LABOR"

Speech of Stuart Reid, A. F. of L. Organizer, Analyzed.

I continue to hold good meetings in Amsterdam. Observing from the local press that Stuart Reid of Chicago, Organizer for the American Federation of Labor, had addressed "the largest meeting held in Amsterdam during the past two years," that Mr. Reid was a "forcible" speaker, "extremely conservative," "an enthusiastic advocate of the establishment of business relations between employer and employe," and that Mr. Reid was again to address the machinists, I decided to attend, expecting from the booming of the capitalist press to see a large audience. When I arrived at the hall I was surprised to find not more than ten men in the ante-room, four of them playing cards, and the hall empty. No meeting, and I have not heard of Mr. Reid since. I was impressed with the suspicion that the "largest meeting during the past two years," held the eve before, was a fake.

Wednesday I opened up as advertised, but the weather was so cold I was forced to call it off in half an hour's time. One man, however, came forward to buy a book, saying: "I heard you when here last week and wanted to get one then, but did not have the money."

It was not so cold Thursday and I had a better audience. At the close one man wanted to know, "Which would be best for a man with a million dollars to build a factory and give employment to labor, or give the money to charity?"

I explained that neither act would do for the Socialist, and that whatever was done, the effect would be the same. You want money for charity because men are unemployed, and in that condition because a few capitalists control the machinery of production. Say Carnegie would build a plant twice as large and employ double the number of men at work. Result, twice as much steel produced, down goes the plant and up goes the cry for charity.

Now educate the workers along Socialist lines. Teach them to organize and take possession of the tools to be operated for the benefit of the workers, and they will spurn the thoughts of begging for either work or charity.

"I was asked that question the other day," said the questioner, "and told the person that I thought to build a factory was the best; but will agree there is a good deal of truth in your answer. Give me a quarters worth of those books. Here's my card." The card read, Wm. C. Rogers, Inspector State Board of Charities, Rochester, N. Y.

Friday eve I had a still larger meeting and the workers laughed as I read extracts from Organizer Reid's speech, where he stated: "You consider a merchant a business man because he has something to sell. You are also business men because you have a commodity, labor, to sell. There was a time when labor was not dignified, but through trades unionism the laborer is no longer looked upon with scorn."

The writer then went on to show how "dignified" "Mr. Labor" (the business man) acted, with hat in hand, appearing before the factory, lining up and craning his neck to see if he could not engage the attention of the boss; first trying to put out his chest or make himself appear larger or taller than his brother, who stood by his side, in the desperate attempt to sell their labor.

The crowd roared, and then proceeded to drive home the point, that these labor fakirs so "dignify" labor because they expected to receive reward from their masters. The Socialist Labor Party is the only one to show up their crookedness, the Republican, Democrat and Kangaroo Social Democrat alike supporting the fakirs. Numerous questions and interruptions occurred, which greatly assisted in the work of educating our class.

One man remarked to a comrade: "That's my ticket this fall. I often come by these Socialist meetings, but never paid much attention to them; but say, that's more sense than I ever heard talked here in Amsterdam."

I have good prospects of organizing a section here.

W. H. Carroll.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Sept. 24.

FOREST CITY ALLIANCE.

Forest City Alliance, L. A. 342, S. T. & L. A., Local of the S. T. & L. A. will meet Wednesday, October 5th, at 8 P. M., at the Volksfreund Office, 193 Columbus St., cor. Seneca, 3d. Floor, Cleveland. All members are urged to attend. Comrades of the S. L. P. are welcome.

Richard Koeppel, Sec'y.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The rifle of Section Boston, Mass., was presented to E. A. Storer, 202 E. River street, Hyde Park, Mass.

Ways and Means Committee,
Section Boston Mass.

CAPITALIST HENCHMAN

Pulpiteer's False Reasonings Exposed by a Wage Earner

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 17.—In looking over an old issue of the Chicago American of July 10 ,1904, I read an article by one Satolli, a sky-pilot, which serves to show how the people are being mislead by these long faced sign posts, who say "No politics in the church" or union, but who, one can hardly see, on a day of political demonstration, for the amount of flags and bunting they use.

The article in question was headed, "Labor Problem Proved by Satolli"; "Recognition of Brotherhood of Man, the Only Solution of Difficulty."

In the latter part of the article he says: "But remember that not only the body, but the soul, the physical and the spiritual welfare must be taken into consideration by the men who would adjust these warrings."

This last remark shows very plainly that this reverend gentleman would impress upon the minds of these men who would adjust these warrings that it is necessary for the soul to be considered, as the soul saving business is the source of the reverend gentleman's finances, by which he lives in idleness and luxury. It is materially necessary that this should be the solving of the labor problem, as far as such men are concerned, but where is labor's side?

This most reverend gentleman says: "The question of capital and labor," and most naturally he places capital before labor, as he is only acquainted with the former, "was long ago solved by our Lord." It seems very strange that in such a long period of time we are still in such a warring state. His highness evidently means that the labor problem was solved for him and his class, and shows clearly that he knows nothing whatever of the relations between labor and capital.

Inasmuch as the fact is very clear that labor creates all capital and wealth, the gentleman's Lord was very partial in the distribution thereof, and it is also very clear that these reverend gentlemen must uphold this system as it gives them a very large portion of that production without any effort whatever.

Every man who will reason correctly knows that competition does not allow the harmony of the interests of laborer and capitalist, and as the continuation of introducing labor-saving machinery and further concentration of wealth, gives the capitalist the advantage over the laborer, and as it is the material interest of the capitalist class to take and hold this advantage, it proves clearly that this reverend pulpiteer does not reason correctly, and would impress the people with his false reasoning.

As he and his kind could not exist as a parasite class without the existence of the men who would adjust warrings, it is but natural that they would uphold and advance the interests of these men by keeping the people in darkness.

As it would not be wise to do away with capital, wealth or machinery, it must be that it is wiser to do away with the capitalist, his booster, the sky-pilot, and as much of labor as possible, and especially unnecessary labor which these most truthful (?) pulpiteers seem to be very busy with. The doing away of the capitalist class would only leave the working class, who, making their own laws for their own interests, would receive the entire value of their production, thereby being able to buy back the whole amount if they so desired, preventing financial crisis and economic disturbances, and also preventing space for such misleading sky-pilots.

Before this change can be effected it is necessary to capture the political power, and to capture this power it is necessary to have a political party in the field that knows these facts and reasons correctly, and that, being absolutely class conscious, cannot be taken in by such ravings as is handed out by these quacks. Such a party has been born from the working class, whose members are becoming conscious of their interests, and it is based on this same class struggle, lead by the hand of science, warned by past experience, and realizing that facts, and facts alone, can be its foundation; weeding out all its impurity; aware of the knowledge that truth and will, action and straightness will in the end bring victory. Nothing short of the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class, the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of destruction, will attract the attention of this party, until its victory is won.

Its name is its only name, which no other class could use, Socialist Labor Party, representing only labor class interests, as no other party could do, and for its emblem, its mighty arm and hammer, whose ringing blows crush the false reasoning of such deceivers who uphold the interests of the men who would adjust the labor problem, and quiet the social warrings.

A vote for such a party whose standard bearers are C. H. Corregan and W. W. Cox ,is a blow with this same hammer, held by a class conscious body of laboring men. It is left to the workers to strike the many blows.

Edw. R. Vasconcellos.

TRADE UNION ATTITUDE

OF THE

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

Adopted at the Eleventh Annual Convention, 1904.

As the navel string, designed to supply nourishment to the foetus, at times threatens its life, and, if left alone, actually throttles the child, so the bulk of what is called the Trades Union Movement of America—typified by Samuel Gompers, his lieutenants on the Hanna-Cleveland Civic Federation, and their American Federation of Labor in general—surely originating in a natural navel string intended to nourish, promote and accomplish the emancipation of the working class, now threatens to throttle the Labor Movement, and as such has become what the capitalist "Wall Street Journal" triumphantly greeted it with—"One of the strongest obstacles in this country to Socialism."

The Trades Union is a breath of the class struggle, and as such its mission is to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class, drill the working class in the theoretic understanding of its class interests, solidify it for the accomplishment of its emancipation, and prepare the organized form of the Socialist Republic. The said Gompers-type of Unionism brings about exactly the reverse of each of these requirements.

So far from drilling the working class in the theoretic understanding of its interests, Gompers Unionism befogs the workingman's intellect with capitalist economics, and it hounds Socialist or working class economics out of its camp under the false pretence that such economic teachings are "politics", and that they "divide the working class."

So far from solidifying the working class, Gompers Unionism keeps the workers hopelessly divided. By means of a perverse system of Chinese Walls of high initiation fees, high dues, restriction of apprentices and other guild devices intended to keep out members, and keep the jobs to itself, Gompers Unionism splits the working class into two camps that rend each other for jobs. And, with the effrontery and arrogance of the old guilds, Gompers Unionism claims "sacredness" for itself while it adds insult to injury by denouncing its compulsory adversaries as "scabs."

So far from resisting the encroachments of the capitalist class, Gompers Unionism acts as a "parachute" to the downward course of Labor's conditions, rendering the decline insensible and even seeking to conceal it. Even the doctored Census records a decline in earnings; the statistics of labor's "accidents" and mortality, imperfect though they are, read like the reports of murderous battles; and proverb wisdom, ever the reflex of wide observation, discloses the general condition of our working class in the ghastly maxim: "If a workingman has reached 40 years, take him out and shoot him; he is too worn-out to be of service, and too poor to take care of himself."

So far, accordingly, from preparing the organized form of the Socialist Republic, Gompers Unionism is a prop of capitalist society; it is a wheel in the machinery of capitalism; it is essentially the revamped guild of capitalism in the days of capitalist infancy; it is a job-Trust—and as such, is no part of the Labor Movement.

True to its guild character and capitalist spirit, Gompers Unionism is seen to foment racial animosities; it is seen resoluting in favor of the wars in which the nation's ruling class sacrifices the working class in pursuit of the giddy interests of the capitalist class; it turns itself into advertising agencies for competing employers; it is seen a plastic tool in the hands of stock-jobbers, ready to help "bull" or "bear" the stock of a corporation by the stoppage or the initiation of a strike, as the case may be; —and so to the end of its guild-capitalist track.

In Europe, such organizations exist in Russia, brought together by the industry of the Russian Police, or in England, where, as in America, the union navel string of the Labor Movement preceded the advent of Socialism. They are virtually unknown, or are known only as "conflagrations under control" in France or in Germany, where the Socialist Movement had the lead, and where, as happened in Germany, the higher tone of Socialism broke up the abortion, at times with cudgels, when it put in its appearance in the shape of the Hirsch-Dunker unions. Accordingly, to claim for such organizations that they come under the category of the bodies that the Internationl Socialist Congresses of Brussels, Zurich and London pronounced "a necessity in the struggle that makes for the emancipation of the working class", is an act of mixed knavery and stupidity that does credit to the beneficiaries of Gompers Unionism who dominate the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party; and the act is exclusively one of knavery, when, again quoting those Congresses, the aforesaid beneficiaries declare it to be "the duty of all wage earners to join the unions of their trade"—unions, that, as stated above, the bulk of the wage earners cannot join without they were to break through the doors with axes, and over the prostrate bodies of those selfsame Socialist, alias Social Democratic Gompers unionists.

By the light of these facts we renew the Party's declarations, made in 1896 and 1900, in congratulation of the birth of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. And we urgently impress upon the members of the Socialist Labor Party and all sympathizers the necessity of ceaseless propaganda in the interest of that body; and we expect of them that they will join the Local Mixed or Trade Alliances which may now exist in their several localities, and do all that lies in their power to organize such Alliances where none now exist, to the end that the working class of the land may be correctly organized on the economic field, and the structure of the Socialist Republic may rise unhampered by the crumbling influences of the Gompers form of unionism, thus ending once and for all time such disgraceful happenings as have taken place on the field of Labor in this country under the guidance of the Gompers form of unionism—happenings which are calculated to strengthen the arm of the capitalist class in its work of Coolieizing the working class of the land, as has been instanced on numberless occasions both on the part of the A. F. of L. and that caricature of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the American Labor Union, the conduct of which has resulted in the present Colorado outrages upon the working class.

PHOTOGRAPHS

— of the —

Delegates to the Eleventh National Convention

To answer inquiries, we publish the following list of the delegates and alternates, numbering the rows from the front, as shown in the protograph

FIRST ROW:—John J. Kinneally; R. W. Gaffney; James Trainor; C. A. Luedecke; F. Brauckmann; Charles H. Corregan; Olive M. Johnson; Wm. W. Cox; F. E. Passanno; P. E. De Lee; A. Metzler; B. Reinstein.

SECOND ROW:—S. J. French; John Sweeny; J. A. Bresnahan; Thomas F. Brennan; M. E. Ruther; Michael T. Berry; Henry Kuhn; Daniel De Leon; Julius Hammer; L. A. Boland; A. C. Kihn; John J. Duffy.

THIRD ROW:—E. Aiazzone; Geo. P. Herrschaft; P. C. Christiansen; John D. Goerke; Paul Dinger; Meiko Meyer; Herman Richter; Peter Friesema, Jr.; Frank Bohn; H. Adolph Mueller.

FOURTH ROW:—A. J. Boland; Charles H. Chase; Frank Leitner; A. A. Grant; D. Rehder; Frank R Wilke; Hugh R. Richards.

FIFTH ROW:—James Doyle; William Bilsbarrow; E. C. Dieckmann; C. A. V. Kemp; R. W. Stevens; C. W. Brandborg; George Hasseler.

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ROANOKE, VA., ATTENTION!

Section Roanoke's, Va., headquarters are now located in Room 21, third floor, Tipton Law Building. Business meetings are held every Thursday 8 p. m.

Open-air meeting will be held every Saturday night on Market Square until Election Day.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

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Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1902	53,763

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS.

For President:

CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN

Printer

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:

WILLIAM WESLEY COX

Miner

COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Ah, the key of our life, that passes all
wards, opens all locks,
Is not I WILL, but I MUST. I must, —
I must, — and I do it.

—Clough.

TRUTHFUL JOE.

The Speaker of the House, usually called "Uncle Joe," should henceforth be known as "Truthful Joe."

The Republican platform, the Republican letters of acceptance, the Republican speeches, all ring the changes upon the alleged fact that "labor has been fully employed, wages have risen and all industries have revived and prospered." All this notwithstanding, Speaker Cannon rushes to Chicago with the tidings that the Democratic campaign committee has issued from New York "an appeal to the discontented." And what is more to the point the Speaker's rush is marked, not with amusement, but with dread; and in keeping with his apprehensions he "reads the riot act" to his party.

It is due to the latter fact that the Speaker's conduct entitles him to the new name of "Truthful Joe."

The Speaker's fears give the lie to the Republican claim of prosperity for Labor. How could there be any discontented if Labor is fully employed, and at higher wages? If the latter were true the former could not be. Fully employed Labor at higher wages could hardly breed discontent, and no amount of Democratic appeals to such imaginary discontent could stir fears in Republican hearts. Such appeals could only stir mirth and an increased sense of security. They stir the contrary, and Speaker Cannon does not conceal the fact—like the Truthful Joe that he is.

Of course there is discontent, and plenty of it. Labor is not, can not be fully employed, and as to wages or earnings they are a sinking magnitude. Of course, again, matters would be exactly that way if the Democrats were in power and the Republicans out. Were the Republicans the outs and the Democrats the ins, it would be the Republicans who would be issuing "appeals to the discontented", and it would now be some Democrat Truthful Joe who would be sounding the alarm.

Under a social system that degrades the workers to the status of merchandise, nothing but discontent can be their normal condition. Now and then a spurt may be taken by production alleviating the evil, but never removing it; and the spurt will tire out, and the evil will return with increased force. Now it will be Democrats, then it will be Republicans who lie about prosperity. But prosperity can reach the masses only as the sun, that filters through narrow and barred air-holes, can reach prisoners in a cell. The working class is in prison pens. It is only the fetters of the prisoners that capitalism has in store for the workers. He who has ears to hear can hear the chains clank both in the Democratic and the Republican camp, ready for use by either.

Only the banner of the Socialist Labor Party; only the banner whose device is the uplifted Arm and Hammer of Labor; only the banner whose carriers in this campaign are Corregan and Cox;—only that banner carries freedom in its folds and not slavery for the workingman, workingwoman and working child.

WON'T SOCIALISTS UNITE?

Before us lies the manifesto of the Socialist Party of Texas, just issued "to the qualified voters of the working class" of the State by the committee appointed for that purpose at the party's late State convention, held in Saline, Tex., on August 6. The document is lengthy, yet not too much so, seeing the ground it covers. What may be called the manifesto's Trades Union plank deserves greatest notice; it sounds as if lightning is striking in the far Southwest and the thunder begins to roll; it may help to answer the question that heads this article.

After resuming the utter failure and futility of the American Federation of Labor, the plank proceeds as follows, literatim and punctuatim:

"TYPES OF EFFECTIVE UNION ORGANIZATION.

"There is one form of trade unionism and only one that can be made to subserve the interests of the working class as such. This kind of union must be committed to the program of the international movement for the emancipation of the working class, and must be in the nature of a training school for the political expression of that movement. It is already taking form in what is known as the SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY IN THE EAST and in the American Labor Union allied with the Socialist party of America of the West."

The men who can pen such a manifesto, and clinch it with the passage quoted above, certainly are Socialists. Unquestionably, nothing can explain the oddness of the present absence of such men from the Socialist Labor Party but the theory that, at formative periods of organic development and growth, matter is frequently found jumbled up for a while. Finally, it is equally clear that where evolution has reached the point, that the above passage indicates, it can only be a question of time, and not a very long time either, when the jumble will end. Then there will be no more talk of a "Socialist Labor Party in the East" and a "Socialist party of the West." Then, as the rushing of mighty streams, the "Socialists of the East and of the West" will join indissolubely and, a resistless torrent, crash through all the fakir out-posts of the capitalist class, and sweep capitalism out of existence.

To hasten the day let the uplifted Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party strike hard and everywhere, let it ring clip and clear to the tune of Corregan and Cox till the ballot box closes on next election day.

THE ELECTION GREEN TABLE.

A Wall street paper points out, that more than a hundred years ago Adam Smith predicted that corporations would never grow to any great extent, because the stockholders could not leave any one to manage the business for them efficiently. But, comments the paper, corporations rule the industrial world to-day.

• • •

The argument of the paper is that capitalist "direction" has produced the great industrial organizations of to-day, but it fears that the time may come when the organizations will become so great that it will be impossible to find men big enough to manage them.

• • •

And yet, so illogical is capitalist reasoning, that in the same breath the paper goes on to show that it is not "direction" by a "captain of industry", so-called, but thorough organization that achieves results—and by results profits stolen from labor is meant.

• • •

Mr. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania system, is instanced as one of the "directing" personages. Directly and indirectly his company controls 21,000 miles of railroad. At 50 miles an hour, 24 hours a day, and no stops, it would take Mr. Cassatt 17 days to travel over this system.

• • •

You will sometimes hear that this or that railroad president has gone on a tour of inspection. How long would it take Mr. Cassatt to inspect the tracks, stations and shops controlled by his company? Why he probably knows less about the operation of the road than the average "brakie". Even the financial details are unknown to him.

• • •

In what then constitutes the power of such a man? Various things. He may be the direct representative of the inner ring of stockholders; he may be as thoroughly versed in the art of buying legislators as his purchasing agent is in buying door mats; he may be a more than ordinarily cold blooded fleecer of labor; he may be a skillful juggler of stocks or wrecker of properties. Instead of a captain of industry he is a leader of a gang of looters.

• • •

Then there is system and results? Yes, but the system was evolved by the workers, but the results—they go to the free-booting band not by reason of their directing ability, but by the fact that the workers acknowledge their right of ownership in the tools of production. The old-time pirate took his life in his hand and went on the high seas to rob, but these modern looters are able to get us to give up to them because of their big "directing minds."

• • •

For instance; who is it that is president of the Steel Trust? Is it still the same gentleman, who was found fault with because he "idled" his time away at the Monte Carlo gaming tables? But why shouldn't he have been allowed a little diversion like that without criticism? Didn't he as president of the Steel Trust "direct" at one and the same time, its scores of mills, and furnaces and "plants," its coal and coke fields in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and Illinois, its iron mines in Wisconsin and Michigan, its railroads traversing four or five states, its steamers on the great lakes—in fact every department of the business from the ore in the mine to the finished product directly delivered to the consumer? Of course he did; why then couldn't he at the same time direct whether on the black or the white, he ventured some of the loot from labor with which his pockets were lined.

• • •

A vote for a capitalist candidate is like gambling on the black or the white at a Monte Carlo election green table.

The Socialist Labor Party ballot alone can "break the bank" of the gambling den of capitalist society.

THE A. L. U. AND TOBIN-CAREY.

Under the above caption will be found elsewhere in this issue a statement by the September issue of the "American Labor Union Journal," published under the title "Why We Boycott the Label." The document, or rather the facts it furnishes, is the latest and freshest confirmation of the facts upon which the Socialist Labor Party stands with regard to Gompers "Unionism," as promulgated by the Party's national convention of this year. The statement deserves careful reading. It is a timely flash-light across the present political, besides the permanent economic path of the American working class.

Two are the leading principles that the Socialist Labor Party stands on in the matter of Unionism. One is that Gompers Unionism keeps the workers helplessly divided; the second is that a political party of Socialism cannot shut its eyes to the doings of the economic organizations of Labor: these will ooze into it whether it will or not: consequently a political party of Socialism must grapple with the question: if it does it keeps both itself and the economic movement pure: if it does not, it becomes a tail to the labor fakir, dominated by it and responsible for his acts. Both principles are demonstrated by the document in question.

Readers of The People know who Tobin is and the rest of the officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are. They know that those gentlemen have established and run a Union that is an employers' affair. The document in question takes the latest instance. It documentarily proves that these officers do not wish to organize their trade in full because by so doing they cannot dispose as highly as they now do of their "Union Label." They simply organize some shops. Their system of organization is simply a compact with the employer by which under the shield of Unionism he can fleece the workers at will; and, so as to get the necessary revenue from such a compact, those Tobin officers must not grant the label to competing firms, that is to say, must not organize the employes of such competing firms. Heinous and convincing as were the documents hitherto published in The People about the Tobin pack, the present document reveals an even more criminally heinous state of affairs. It is an indictment, convincing and crushing of that set of Labor leaders that are justly in arms against the Socialist Labor Party. It settles the point that their methods, their interests are all against the solidification of working class, and, consequently, against the best interests of the workers.

No less clear, inferentially, is the present document upon the second point—the point that a party of Socialism is but a tail to fakirism, a handmaid to the exploitation of the workers if it does not emphatically, ruthlessly expose and hound the fakir out of the Labor Movement. What is the party that Tobin and his fellow fakirs of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union hug to their bosom? Is it the Socialist Labor Party? Indeed not! For that party they have none, and justly so, but the most venomous hatred. When in July, 1899, the Volkszeitung Corporation—which recently sold out the brewery workingmen for brewery boss advertisements and which had felt itself hampered in its corrupt tactics by S. L. P. strictness—created a split in the Socialist Movement and started a new party, the Eatons and the Tobins and the Sievermans, together with the rest of these obscene birds, flocked to the Volkszeitung concern with great clatter and great joy. It furnished them a Socialist cloak for their felonious purposes. Nor is that all. Every line in the present document staves in the head, not of Tobin only, but also of James F. Carey. The armory-builder is an agent, an officer, a beneficiary, in short, of the Tobin so-called "Union." In Massachusetts, in New York, wherever the Volkszeitung bogus Socialist or Social Democratic party prepares the field for them, Carey supplements on the political the felonies of the Tobins on the economic field.

In the pending campaign many an uninformed workingman may imagine he has the choice between two Socialist parties. He has not. There is but ONE party of Socialism for him to go to. What party that is it should not be hard for him to decide. Surely it cannot be the party that tolerates and honors the Tobin-Careys; it cannot be the Volkszeitung spawn of corruption; it must be the party that denounces them—the Socialist Labor Party, the party whose standard bearers are this year Corregan and Cox!

LINES ON CORREGAN'S VISIT.

(Written by F. J. Boyle, Boston, Mass.)

It was a sight inspiring to every comrade there,
To hear the cheers for Corregan that rang throughout the air;
To see the grand ovation that for him swept the Mall,
The like of which the memory of no comrade can recall.

By thousands strong they cheered; by thousands strong they heard,
All eagerness to listen and catch each falling word;
That from his lips flowed precious in golden eloquence,
As he voiced the rights of Labor in noble, grand defence.

In language clear, convincing, he laid the System bare;
By which the toiling masses were robbed of Labor's share;
How like the things that market, our labor-power, too,
Was bought and sold by Capital for Profits that accrue.

He told of labor fakirs the ruling class employs,
Who for base Judas silver, serve often as decoys;
To lure the workers onward to shambles where they meet
The Mitchell-Gompers victory, which always means defeat.

He told of bogus socialists, best known as "Kangaroos,"
Who fatted Labor Fakirs by paying union dues;
And told of how their leader, infamous James Carey,
Had voted fifteen thousand dollars for an armory.

He told of scabs they furnished in Lynn and everywhere,
To take the place of strikers who fought the fakirs there;
How, too, they fused with Democrats like Smith in Worcester, once,
And Eichmann of New Jersey, whom they hadn't spunk to bounce.

His hearers cheered him wildly; the fakirs stood and gnashed,
They felt their power slipping, and knew their reign was smashed;
In rage and disappointment they fled and soon were gone,
The crowd was wise to fakirs, for Corregan "put them on."

The throng gave vent to cheering, that pierced the azure blue,
And made the startled echoes repeat the same anew;
From Maine to 'Frisco harbor the echo shall be heard,
Bearing the gladsome tidings to those who wait the word.

Rebound the echo! O, stern Maine, to 'Frisco's golden strands,
From thence to suffering toilers who slave in other lands;
That workmen of all countries may hear the word—Unite!
To lose their chains, to gain the world, and triumph in their might.

Flash-Lights of the Amsterdam Congress

[Rather than try to give a condensed report of the Amsterdam Congress and of what I saw of the European Movement in general, I shall present a series of articles under the above general head, subdivided under special heads. This flash-light method will be on the whole better. It will deal in detail with persons and things; and the flash-lights will, in the end, be seen to run into one another and portray the scene more effectively.—DANIEL DE LEON.]

I.

JEAN JAURES.

I take up Jaures first, not because I consider him to be, or to have been, least of all because I am of opinion that he will henceforth be the or a leading figure in the Socialist Movement of Europe. On the contrary, I believe he is done for in the Socialist camp. Just for this reason, coupled with this other that around him the war has been raging for the last four years and was climaxed at Amsterdam, I wish to treat of him first.

Jaures, our readers may greatly wonder thereat, is no orator—and that to his credit. Two minutes on his feet and speaking settle the point. He lacks two of what is established as essential characteristics of the orator. In the inventory of these essentials, enumerated by Plato of old in his Gorgias, and closely followed by Emerson of our own days, tallness or stateliness of figure and a melodious voice are given first rank. Jaures is short and stocky; and as to his voice, it sounds like the bray of a trumpet, rather harsh, unpleasant upon ear. Neither the eye nor the ear is taken in.

The external appearance of the "orator," backed by his voice, must be captivating. Since the days of the Athenian market-place, down to those of our own modern public platforms, these external features have been found to usually go together with an ability of a special kind, the ability of the sophist, of the intellectual tight-rope dancer, of the juggler with thought, of the venal character, the superficial insincere man. The orator must be able to "take in" his audience—not to educate, instruct or drill it. Fascinated by his appearance, lulled by the melody of his voice, the orator's audience is expected by him to be humbugged. Here in America, where—if the platform speakers of the old parties are critically watched—it will be noticed that the "Committees on Speakers" instinctively follow the classic rules laid down by Plato, we have a living type and exponent of the orator. He is Bourke Cockran. With an imposing appearance and a voice like an auditorium organ, he fills the air with sweet sound and with glittering phrases, which he non-partisanly sells one day to the gold standard, another to the silver standard, one day to Tammany, another to the Republican party of New York City, one day to militarism, another day to anti-expansion—always intent upon "taking in," a man of no convictions. That is the orator; Jaures is none such.

I know that in my estimate of Jaures' intellectual integrity I probably differ from many a comrade of the admirable Parti Socialiste de France. But men in a hand-to-hand struggle with another can not always do him exact justice. It is impossible to have our pound of flesh without the corresponding drops of blood. Jaures has been an unqualified nuisance in the Socialist Movement of the world at large, of France in particular. He must be removed—with all the tenderness that is possible, but with all the harshness that may be necessary. Yet he is a man of convictions and of noble purpose.

When Guesde closed the debate in the Committee on International Political Attitude, ripping up Jaures with a brilliant little speech, he turned to Jaures at a certain point and said: "I shall not call that your crime, but the consequence of YOUR conception of Socialism." Jaures is the best, the most favorable, type I know of what is called the "intellectual" or "utopian" Socialist. A man of vast reading, his overtopping ideology has prevented him from a systematic acquisition of the knowledge of Socialism. Socialist maxims are quickly transformed in his mind into hollow phrases; unsteadied by the strictness of Socialist logic, they fly off the handle, aimless. Many a sentence of his great speech sounded on the domain of Socialism, as if on the domain of geology one were to claim that the Post-Tertiary period did not need the previous development of the Palaeozoic; or on the domain of botany that the oak can evolute direct from the moss; or on the domain of palaentology that the eohyppus is not a necessary precursor of man; or on the domain of mechanics that the Marconi wireless telegraphy need not be predicated upon the previously acquired telegraphic appliances. The man knows nothing of the geology, so to speak, of Socialist science. But the nonsense Jaures utters is uttered with a conviction born of earnest, though impatient purpose, and nourished and given wings to by high scholastic training. That, uttered in choicest diction, produces an ensemble that is wonderful and by its very wonderfulness must serve as a warning to all serious laborers on the field of Socialism.

What has falsely given Jaures the unenviable name of "orator" is his diction, the brilliancy and fluency thereof, his quickness at pithy repartee. A few instances of the latter will convey an idea of what I mean.

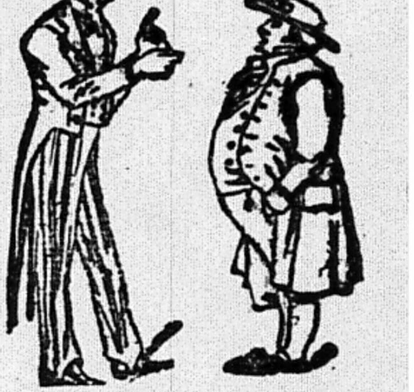
During the debate, Adler having the floor, was attacking Plechanoff whom he designated as a dangerous "physician" who might injure the "patient." The subject being about himself, Jaures interjected: "And I am the disease."

Again. Just before him on the list of speakers was Rosa Luxemburg, who also acted on the committee as the translator from French into German. She let fly against him a scathing Philipic, during which he frequently writhed under her lash, the burden of her argument being that the so-called "co-operation of the classes" was productive of evil only. It was Jaures' turn next. He rose, and as soon as the applause on Rosa Luxemburg's speech ceased he opened his great speech (and great it was in its way) with these words: "And yet, within a few minutes, you will see the citizen Rosa Luxemburg translating me into German; you will thus see how there CAN be useful co-operation despite conflict."

Again. As Jaures faced the committee during his speech he stood opposite to Pablo Iglesias, one of the representatives of Spain, who sat in the first row of seats. In the measure that he warmed up, Jaures crowded, unknown to himself, more and more upon Iglesias. Iglesias leaned, tipping his chair more and more back. But a moment came, when Jaures in a flight of eloquence dashed forward, that Iglesias lost his balance and nearly fell over backward. Jaures stepped back, and remarked to Iglesias: "There were no Pyrinees between us!"—alluding to the high mountain range that separates France from Spain.

I can not conceive of Jaures working in the harness requisite for the Socialist infantry of the Revolution army more than I can conceive of a warbling nightingale in a cage. The action of the Amsterdam Congress will, I believe, have for its effect the dismemberment of his party. Its radical wing, which is a strong minority, will in all probability pull away and join the Parti Socialiste de France (Guesdist.) But neither do I believe that such dismemberment of Jaures' party will be its or his finish. In all probability Jaures will organize a large radical bourgeois party, of radically subversive policy and propaganda. As the leader of such a body, outside of the Socialist camp, his labors to Socialism will be invaluable—as invaluable as they would be harmful within the Socialist camp.

As I have more than once said with regard to our own American affairs, that if there were no so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party here, the Socialist Labor Party should itself set up such a concern, I believe our comrades of the Parti Socialiste de France will find their account in promoting the setting up of such a Jaures radical party in France. A fighting, militant party of Socialism must be free from the "intellectual," "utopian" and not always honest elements that would otherwise crowd into its ranks and bother it, if there is no such "intellectual," "utopian" and "broadly" tolerant ditch to attract and drain them into.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—To me it is clear that the Socialists have no logic in them. How they do contradict themselves! Any man of average intelligence could see that.

UNCLE SAM—I wish you would aid me with your intelligence, because I don't see the contradictions you speak of.

B. J.—Don't Socialists claim that the wages of the workers represent the market price of labor?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—And don't they say that this cheapening of the price of labor comes from the cheaper price of the things needed to produce labor-power?

U. S.—Yes. I see no contradiction in this.

B. J.—Neither do I. That's all right. But I claim that it is illogical, after one has said all this to claim that, therefore, the workingman shall have all the wealth. I call it illogical to say first that the price of labor is going down and then claim that the reward of labor should go up.

U. S.—The logic of that is all right, the trouble is with you, that you don't understand all you say.

B. J.—I don't?

U. S.—No. The price of labor declines where labor is a merchandise. Under the capitalist system labor is not clad with the attributes of humanity; it is simply a merchandise. If your finger is in the fire what happens?

B. J.—It burns.

U. S.—And if you leave it there it will burn to nothing, eh?

B. J.—Guess so.

U. S.—It is illogical to say that because your finger will burn to nothing in a flame, therefore it is illogical for you to want to keep your whole finger?

B. J.—No; that would be illogical.

U. S.—No more is it illogical for the working class, who, in the flame of capitalism will be consumed, to want to pull out and keep whole.

B. J.—How?

U. S.—When the Socialists say that just because the price of labor is bound to decline, therefore the worker must keep all he produces, it is just like saying that just because under the capitalist system labor is a merchandise, labor must pull out or destroy the capitalist system, cease to be a merchandise, and become human and enjoy all that man is entitled to. Is that gun spiked?

B. J. remains silent.

U. S.—Having ripped you on that side I'll ripe you up on another side.

B. J.—But one side will do.

U. S.—No; when a fellow knows he knows as little as you do on these things and yet he will impertinently shoot off his mouth he must be thoroughly thrashed. So here goes. The worker does some kind of work—in fact, he does it all; so or not so?

B. J.—'Tis so.

U. S.—The capitalist class does no manner of work; so or not so?

B. J.—'Tis so.

U. S.—It follows that, even though actually the services of the working class were becoming less valuable, the working class is entitled to the whole of the wealth because it does the work, while the capitalist class now renders no services whatever, and consequently, it is wholly a valueless class. Now, go to bed, Jonathan.

THE MACHINE.

Capital creates no value, it merely adds its own value to the product.

If labor merely did that there would be no capital or capitalists, no property, no rent mongers, profit mongers, or dividend mongers.

The capitalist buys the laborer at cost—i. e., food, clothing and shelter on the lowest possible scale—and seizes the whole of the laborer's product, brands it with his name and sells it as his own, taking the whole value and giving back to the laborer a modicum, in order to renew his labor power by consuming a necessary quantum of food, clothing and shelter. But he only gives to the laborer after he has used him, i. e., after the laborer has produced his own wages and the profit of the capitalist. What a beneficent patron!

"Adam Smith nowhere undervalues the services which natural agencies and machinery perform for us, but he very justly distinguishes the nature of the value which they add to commodities:—as they perform their work gratuitously, the assistance which they afford us adds nothing to value in exchange."—Ricardo.

Marx points out that Ricardo is mistaken here, as machinery adds what it loses in wear and tear to the exchange value.

Given the rate at which machinery transfers its value to the product, the amount of value so transferred depends on the total value of the machinery; the less labor it contains the less value it imparts to the product; the less value it gives up, so much the more productive it is, and so much the more its services approximate to those of natural forces. But the production of machinery by machinery lessens its value relatively to its extension and efficacy.

The productiveness of a machine is, therefore, measured by the human labor it displaces.

The double aim of the capitalist is to dispossess the rest of the community of their self-earned property, and to rid himself of all obligations to, or responsibility for the dispossessed; this fact appears in every line of capitalist history, past and present.—The People, Sydney, Australia.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

CALUMNY NAILED.

New York, Sept. 20, 1904.

Daniel De Leon,
Editor Daily People.

Dear Sir:—Is that true that you have taken a check amount of money from Cirby's cigar factory to speak against unionism? I was informed that your signature of check was lithographed in some newspaper. Hoping to see your answer,

My respect from yours,
Alfred Frederick,
73 So. Washington Sq.

P. S.—Describe about Cirby's affair.

[It is gratifying to see how calumny loses its head, and itself hangs itself. At first the story was that I was paid by Kerb's factory—Kerbs and not Cirby is probably meant; I never heard of Cirby. Such a calumny could only be refuted by my conduct, character and standing, besides the characterlessness of the gentlemen who floated the lie. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that such lies may have their effect upon the unthinking. Fortunately the calumniators, obedient to the law that whips such gentry to their destruction, are now going further. Their claim that my signature on such a check has been lithographed and published hangs them. That statement is subject of proof by them. He who makes that statement is bound to produce at least the lithograph, or stand branded as a falsehood-monger. They will produce none. There is none in existence, there never having been any such check. And if they really should produce anything purporting to be such signature of mine, I pledge myself to land them behind prison bars as forgers.

Since I am in the S. L. P., now 14 years, I have received payment of no moneys except from the Party as wages, and off and on some moneys in payment for literary work outside. In all such cases of pay for literary work I passed the money over to the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. for the Daily People Fund, and the amount was duly and fully acknowledged in the Party's receipts in the columns of The People, stating the source the moneys came from.

As to the Kerbs affair, it was a cigarmakers strike in this city in 1900. It may have started honestly. It was speedily dishonestly conducted by the fakirs for the express purpose of keeping a collection of scamps in "picket jobs." The strike was lost and known to be lost by the fakirs who ran it; they knew that Kerbs had started factories out of the city, and that there was nothing to be gained for the workingmen by continuing the strike. That notwithstanding, they continued to bleed their rank and file with strike assessments so that the fakirs might live in clover. This being the condition of things The People published them during the latter part of May and June of 1900, seeing that The People is here to aid the workingmen and not their fakir or capitalist exploiters. The strike was finally called off in November of 1900. Subsequently all the important charges made by The People, as above stated, were proven to be correct at a meeting of cigarmakers held in this city, and the exact figures were published by J. Mahlon Barnes, of the International Union. The People's contention was corroborated from within: the strike was known to be lost as early as May: it was criminally continued until November. — D. DE LEON, EDITOR THE PEOPLE.]

HE SHAKES THEIR DUST OFF HIS FEET.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last week the Socialist party of this State of Washington nominated a County ticket on which the name of Gus La Mere appears as a candidate. La Mere states that he was not consulted in the matter and would have refused the nomination which he now repudiates.

He is "next" to the freaks and has sent in his resignation as a member of the S. P. "Next," you know, is the reincarnation of the defunct Seattle "Socialist." R. McDonald.

I have read the above and it states the facts correctly. Gus La Mere.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 8.

FUN IN MINNESOTA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The leading spirits of the party of the many names—the Socialist, or, as it here in Minnesota calls itself, the Public Ownership Party—are certainly a queer set. Readers of The People will perhaps remember the publication therein of a copy of a letter sent by me to the former State Secretary of that party, said letter being a reply to a series of letters sent by that gentleman to myself, and their contents being appeals for financial support or for services, such as helping to arrange meetings, etc., etc. My reply to him was to the effect that being a member of one Socialist party—that one being the oldest one in the field, and being unable to see what right of existence the so-called Socialist party had, I could not consistently assist the latter in any way. Well, Mr. Holman, that was the secretary's name, quit sending me any more letters.

But in course of time a new State Secretary was elected in his place, and then the old practice was renewed. During the early months of the present year I received four letters from Mr. J. E. Nash, the present State Secretary for Minnesota for the "Socialist' party. One was a financial report and the three were requests to help arrange meetings for a traveling speaker, Kirkpatrick by name, and probably other matters that I may have forgotten. In one of the letters Mr. Nash had announced his knowledge of my being a member of the S. L. P. by putting those initials after my name on the envelope. Just think of it, sending matter of the above nature to a person whom you know does not even sympathize with your party. Getting tired of his attentions, or rather pitying the poor fellows who have to furnish the postage money, I wrote Mr. Nash and told him to desist, until he could give valid reasons for the existence of his party.

The other day I received again a communication from him—a circular letter—asking for assistance in getting subscribers for a new paper, the "Public Ownership Herald," to be published after October 1, 1904. An extract of the letter reads as follows:

"The growth of the party during the last few months has been so phenomenal that the committee find this (the starting of the paper) almost an absolute necessity in order to meet the exigencies of the campaign and properly advertise our name, 'Public Ownership Party,' which must be done, unless we would see the fruits of our efforts gathered by those who would reap where they have not sown."

Don't smile, dear reader, for they are in earnest. Though the latter sentence has that well-known "stop thief" ring to it, let us examine what it is that party has sown and is perfectly entitled to reap also. Is it anything else than the wild oats of opportunism, laxity of party discipline and general confusion? Would that they were able to, or that they could be compelled to garner that crop of theirs to the very last kernel. I would not wish for more. They have sown the storm (of discord in the Socialist Movement) and to them we can well accord the right to reap the whirlwind of political annihilation.

"The growth of the (bogus) party . . . has been so phenomenal that the committee find . . ." it necessary to ask members of the S. L. P. to assist in getting subscribers for a paper to boom that bogus party with. That's Bull No. 1.

"The growth of the (same) party . . . has been so phenomenal . . ." that unless members of the S. L. P. send in the required 5,000 subscribers for that bogus party's paper, the party is liable not to have anything left on election day whereby to show that "phenomenal growth." That's Bull No. 2. B. Eide.

Red Wing, Sept. 16.

MORE ON CRITCHLOW.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The last issue of the Weekly contained an account of S. L. P. agitation in Cincinnati. Regarding the final paragraph which concerns Mr. Critchlow, State organizer of the "Socialist" party, I wish to make an explanatory statement.

Mr. Critchlow has been accused of the misdeeds therein cited by one of his Dayton comrades. Such reports regarding Critchlow and his work had been coming to me regularly, but never based upon evidence sufficient to permit me to re-state them. The Akron letter, however, written by one who claimed to be an important member in the State organization, was not refuted by the members of Local Akron. In fact, if I remember rightly, it was tabled, because "Critchlow was no longer an official of the party." I left Akron for Cincinnati, thinking that Critchlow had at last been "found" by his State organization and dismissed. Imagine my astonishment then, at finding the man occupying a soap box in Cincinnati. On preceding nights of the same week, when the Police Department had granted us the use of the same corner, members of the so-called "Socialist" party had sought by numberless questions and rude accusations to destroy what impression our meeting had made on the crowd.

On Saturday evening, therefore, as they had the corner and a large portion of the crowd was the same as had attended our meetings, we determined to challenge them to a friendly debate, that the crowd might know exactly where each party stood. Critchlow, forced by the crowd, at first promised us a debate. But after he had told what he thought of the S. L. P. he flatly refused us the box.

From the opposite corner of the street I then explained the "Difference." After speaking of the State of disorganization, which, according to their own official report of September, 1902, prevailed in their party, I gave as an illustrative case the fact that Critchlow, a man charged by his own party officials of the gravest offenses, was still permitted to represent a sacred cause before the public. "This," I remarked, "could not occur in the S. L. P. If a member of my State committee had made such charges against me, either he would leave the party or I would."

Whether the charges against Critchlow are true or false is a matter to be decided wholly by his own State committee. I wish, simply, to have my connection with the unpleasant matter told so as to be complete and in exact accord with the facts. Frank Bohn.

Gloucester, O., September 17.

SPREADING THE LIGHT IN CANADA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Owing to the fact that there is a news agency at Queen and Markham streets and a consequent large number of boys hanging around we decided to follow Horace Greely's advice and go west, so for the past two Saturday evenings the meetings have been held at the corner of Queen and Dovercourt.

The first meeting there was addressed by Comrades Martin and Kemp, and although it looked for some time as if the crowd would not come S. L. P. sticktoitiveness was rewarded by a very attentive audience. Ten Peoples and two pamphlets were disposed of.

The second meeting had as speakers the writer and Comrade Pickering and Martin. Comrade Pickering, who acted as chairman, opened the meeting by stating its object, and showed that the wage question was a political question and that it had to be dealt with by the working class themselves through a political organization based on class-conscious lines. He contended, and proved, that the S. L. P. was such an organization. He then introduced Comrade Martin who dwelt on the commodity character of Labor and from that as a base made it plain to his listeners that until the workers ceased to be governed by the same laws that govern other commodities, all so-called schemes of betterment were simply delusions and snares and that only under the Socialist Republic, where grubbing for a living would have passed away, would men and women become all that the names imply.

The comrade was interrogated by a wage slave who from his appearance was probably in the ranks of the "aristocracy of labor," and he, along with those around him, seemed to be satisfied with the information which was given in reply to his questions of "How would you change the system," "How would a big firm be run under Socialism," etc.

Eight pamphlets and eight Peoples were disposed of and a good quantity of leaflets distributed.

James M. Reid.

Toronto, Sept. 21.

AS TO AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The testimony from all sides shows that at open air meetings nowadays the hearers gladly accept the leaflets which are given out. This fact suggests a way in which to reach many more people than can be brought within the range of open air meetings, and that is by going out and distributing the leaflets.

One comrade, here in the city, pursues the following method: On going to work he puts about fifty leaflets in his pocket and hands them out to other workmen whom he meets on the way. The leaflets are first glanced at then pocketed. The comrade varies his route as much as possible from day to day.

Sometimes a half a dozen comrades will attend an open air meeting, reaching say, two hundred people. In some localities one such meeting a week is all the effort made at agitation. If the six comrades supplemented this work by a systematic distribution of leaflets on one or two other nights of the week what a great agitation it would be.

Conditions are forcing the workers, so often fooled, to pay some heed to what we have to say, and the leaflets, whether handed out at a meeting or in the shop will be just as eagerly taken. Comrades let us put more effort into the leaflet distributing end of our agitation. It will bring results. Marinus.

New York, September 19.

DETROIT CAMPAIGN FESTIVAL.

The Annual Campaign Festival arranged by Section Detroit, Mich., Socialist Labor Party, will be held at Gitschlag's Hall, 320 Gratiot avenue on Saturday evening, October 1, 1904. Be sure to attend. Committtee.

IN VIRGINIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Roanoke held an open air meeting to-night at the Market Square. Comrade H. D. McTier led off with a clear-cut and comprehensive lecture on the economic conditions of the times to an audience of nearly two hundred workingmen and kept it going for an hour. He was followed by Comrade B. D. Downey with a forcible one-half hour speech on the political phase of the campaign. Then for twenty minutes Comrade E. D. Smith shook the dust out of the capitalist system. One leg of the stand gave way but the comrade quickly regained his position on top.

The writer then took the safe end of the stand and explained to the best of his ability the difference in the working of the present law-making "machine" and the one proposed to be substituted by the S. L. P..

On the whole the meeting was a success. One rowdy was given the choice of taking the stand and have his say, hold his peace, or be arrested for disturbing a political assembly. He "slid."

Comrade Jimmie McTier reports one dollar and thirty-five cents collected during the meeting for the National Campaign Fund; five books were sold and 200 leaflets distributed. The workingmen are getting ever more interested here. A change is at hand. Three cheers for the S. L. P.

Chairman Press Committee.

Roanoke, Va., September 17.

A CALL TO HUNGARIANS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—You will see from the advertisement in The People that the Labor News Company, our party's publishing institution, has published "The Difference" between the S. D. P. and the S. L. P. in the Hungarian language. The Hungarian Branch of the Socialist Labor Party, which was organized in this city, has issued a call to the Hungarian workingmen, and it also contains our national platform, adopted at the last national convention.

If there is a section in any State or individual comrades who knows where Hungarians reside, they should take advantage of this literature, procure as much as means permit and help us to enlighten the Hungarian workingmen as election day is nearing, and much remains to be done. The Hungarian comrades in this city are doing their best in propagating the Socialist principles, as advocated by the Socialist Labor Party, encouraging uncompromising revolutionary, clean and consistent action.

We therefore believe that those that understand our mission to the workingmen will realize the importance of such literature in the struggle for the emancipation of our class.

We ask the co-operation of all comrades to help us in reaching the Hungarian workingmen, who have been misled by their native countrymen who have been and are acting as henchmen for the capitalist parties, Republican and Democratic, with all their side shows.

While our forces are small yet we have a spirited organization with a number of good speakers and clear writers. Our open air meetings have proven successful and we are gaining new recruits gradually. "What Means This Strike?" has been translated, and it will be put in print in pamphlet form as soon as we can gather the necessary funds. It will be good propaganda reading for the Hungarian workers.

Comrades and sections around New York, if you can arrange meetings in halls or in the open air for Hungarian workingmen and get them in numbers to attend, we will be glad to send one or two reliable speakers, if notified in due time of the meeting. The expense will be simply the fare and no other charges.

Hoping the comrades will give this ample consideration, yours for the S. L. P. and Social Revolution.

Note:—Address all communications and orders to
Jos. Levay,
Organizer,
255 East Fourth Street, New York.
care of Club Rooms.

AS TO THE S. L. P. JEWISH PAPER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A well attended meeting of the Socialist Labor Club of the Ninth Congressional District was held on Friday, September 16, at 235 East Broadway, with Comrade Frederick in the chair.

At this meeting Jewish comrades from all over the city were present and all without exception expressed the opinion that a Jewish S. L. P. paper was of absolute necessity. The comrades, according to the circumstances, are doing quite good work, yet it is hoped that still better work will be done so that we can start soon in the publication of the paper.

No portion of the party members feel the urgent necessity of such a paper more than those living in the Jewish quarters. If our English speaking comrades knew what kind of Socialism the "Forward" is feeding the Jewish workingmen with, and if they knew how Socialism is combatted by the Jewish capitalist papers, they would be in a position to know the arguments used, both in favor and against Socialism; they would feel with us that a Jewish paper which shall propagate and defend true Socialism is of great necessity.

A communication was received from Comrade O. Boldner of Detroit, Mich., wishing us success in our undertaking, also asking for subscription lists on which he promises to collect quite a sum.

The campaign committee reported good open air meetings, also that two speaker's platforms have been bought. F. Frankel was instructed to procure 5,000 leaflets to be used at open air meetings.

$103.39 was collected as follows:—Jewish Literature Club, donation, $82.14; L. Klinger, party agent on list, $1.50; L. Vieder, part payment on list, $2.00; J. Baker, part payment on list, $2.25; A. L. Zimmerman, part payment on list, $1.75; P. Glickstein, donation, $1.00; J. Goldberg, donation, fifty cents; A. Rantz, payment on list, $5.00; J. Bratzky, payment on list, $1.15; G. Wishnak, part payment on list, $2.00; C. Wolff, part payment on list, $1.10; H. Herman, donation, $1.00; G. Wallenshlager, donation, $2.00. F. Frankel, Secretary.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Three hundred and twenty-one subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured during the week ending Saturday, September 24, an increase of 110 over last week. That's the way to do it. Let the good work go on and we will soon get up to a substantial figure. New York State took the lead again with ninety-five, Ohio was second with fifty-five, Massachusetts third with thirty-five, and California fourth with twenty-one. There were 235 expirations.

Comrade Cedarbloom of San Francisco, sends in eight yearlies and gets a copy of "The Pilgrim's Shell."

Comrade Frank Bohn, our organizer in Ohio, sent in twenty-three subs., which he secured in several small towns that he visited during the week.

The Thirty-fifth Assembly District, New York, secured twenty-seven subs; Section Cleveland, sixteen; Section Boston, ten; N. E. Hanson, Superior, Wis., eight, Thirty-fourth Assembly District, New York, eight; A. Weiss, New York, seven; H. A. Tebeau, Marlboro, Mass., six; P. Friessema, Jr., Detroit, Mich., six; H. Hayt, New York, six; J. J. Ernst, St. Louis, Ma., five; Oscar Freer, Columbus, Ohio, five.

$33.50 worth of prepaid subscription cards were sold.

Remember that the Daily People can be mailed to your address three months for $1. A Socialist paper every day to give you all the news of the campaign is just what you want.

Our circulation figures for the present week and the preceding week are as follows:

	Sept. 24.	Sept. 17.
Single subscriptions ...	9,818	9,735
Bundles	1,991	1,976
Special Bundle orders ..	305	500
Total	12,114	12,211

We must have 12,886 more to give the Weekly People a circulation of 25,000. Let us continue along as we have started out this week and take advantage of all the opportunities that are thrown open to us during the campaign. Let us try to get up to 500 a week before election day.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

This is a splendid way to keep at it.

Section Rensselaer County, N. Y., takes 400 pamphlets and 6,000 leaflets, assorted; the S. L. P. Educational Club, Brooklyn, 240 pamphlets and 5,000 "Which Party is the Workingman's?" (Jewish); Boston, 250 pamphlets and fifty campaign buttons; Cleveland, Ohio, 200 pamphlets, and several other sections between one and two hundred. The pamphlets running the highest are: the "Strike," "Behind the Scenes," and "The Burning Question."

Of the lithographs, Grand Junction, Colo., ordered 100 of Corregan and Cox, and two and one-half dozen of De Leon, along with 11,500 assorted leaflets; Buffalo, N. Y., fifty of the National candidates, with an order for 100 pamphlets; St. Paul, Minn., 100 of the Presidential candidates, four dozen buttons and 2,000 leaflets. There were numerous smaller orders of lithographs.

New York State ordered 100,000 "Letter of Acceptance," etc.; New York City's 25,000 "Which is Right?" being gone, they took 20,000 more. J. A. Leach of Tucson, Ariz., ordered 27,000 assorted leaflets for that place and Phoenix. There were followed by Syracuse, 5,000, Los Angeles, 4,000, and smaller orders from all over the country.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

D. J., WATERBURY, CT.—A person has of course the right to vote a split ticket. But he who does is no Socialist. The Socialist votes for the principle that the candidate represents; the split ticket voter votes for individuals. Now, then, the nobler an individual the less are the chances of his going back on the political principles of the platform that he was elected on. A "noble fellow" on the Republican or Democratic ticket is bound nobly to stand by capitalism.

H. H., LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—It should not be surprising if Hanford actually scabbed it some time on the comps. The man's conduct during the last five years has been utterly scabby.

A. W., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Clipping received. The "Evening Bulletin" juggles. It not only suppresses the fact that the cost of living has gone up, but it also suppresses the fact that wages may increase and yet earnings decrease: $5 a day wages with only 100 days work is a lower earning than $3 a day with 300 days steady work. At the year's end the workingman is to-day worse off than he was.

P. B., NEW YORK—Matter will be attended to when received.

S. B. NURHEAD, LONDON, ENG.—The affair is being seen to. Shall write after election.

S. B., EL PASO, TEX.—The dates are being looked up.

F. S. H., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The poem has been referred to the Daily People bard.

H. F., CINCINNATI, O.—Section 4 of Article IV. of the proposed constitution refers only to those States whose election laws interfere with the general party regulations. Massachusetts was had in mind. It in no way concerns Ohio.

"NEW READER," CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Read the pamphlet "What Means This Strike?"

J. S., CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—A capitalist pays less for his coal than a workingman. The capitalist buys his coal wholesale, the workingman by the pail. A ton of coal to the latter foots up higher than does a ton to the former. The same in many other necessaries of life. Therefore, to a Senator Hoar the dollar may to-day purchase only what fifty cents purchased for him fifty years ago. His instance was quoted as an illustration of a minimum. Take separate articles, rent among others, and you will notice that the workingman's dollar has shrunk in purchasing power even below the figure given. The figure given was an average estimate. Glad of your inquiry.

J. S., BROWNSVILLE, N. Y.—Never write on both sides of the paper.

F. B., BOSTON, MASS.—The Daily People bard is in charge of the effusion

E. L., ROCKLAND, N. Y.—We should say that if there is no school accommodation for a child at the public schools he or his parents cannot be compelled to send the child to the parochial school

D. S. J., UTICA, N. Y.—If you want to vote for Socialism, vote for the real thing—Socialist Labor Party.

L. B., BOSTON, MASS.—We shall make a further effort on the matter.

E. W., NEW YORK—We have no time to re-write the article for the composing room. It would have to be re-written, being written on both sides of the sheet. Write only on one side.

L. A. B., PUEBLO, COLO.—Correct. The so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party is beginning to parrot S. L. P. utterances on pure and simpledom. That is true. But by doing so it can confuse only itself. In the end the rank and file must turn to the master and away from the parrot.

M. W., NEW YORK—The case of Klett, Republican, whom the New Britain Kangs fused with was minutely explained in The People. They had ballots WITHOUT their nominal candidate, and on them they pasted Klett's name. The official Kang ballot is in this office for inspection. We also have here the official registration lists of Hartford; five Kangaroo candidates appear on the Democratic registration lists, and four appear on the Republican registration lists.

R. McD., TACOMA, WASH.—The question resolves itself into whether the matter could be properly photographed from the bound copies of The People. There are no loose copies of that issue.

H. J. B., FLORENCE, COLO.—The rest of the manuscript has been received. The whole will be attended to forthwith.

"MAXWELL," NEW YORK—A person can enroll with whatever party he chooses. On registration day such a blank is forwarded to every voter. He goes into a compartment and marks his preference, seals it up and returns it to the inspector.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.; T. H. M., WILMINGTON, DEL.; S. N. O., NEW YORK; T. D. S., TACOMA, WASH.; H. M., CHICAGO, ILL.; D. L. W., FALL RIVER, MASS.; F. S. H., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; K. K., BROWNSVILLE, N. Y.; H. B. S., COLO.; F. D., CINCINNATI, O.; A. I. C., LOUISVILLE, KY.—Matter received.

Several of the Convention photos were sold, and, in this connection, you will note that in this week's advertisement we have listed the names of the delegates, in answer to questions and as a key for those who get pictures.

The largest order for cloth-bound books was from Comrade Dehly of Seattle, for three "Silver Cross," seven "Pilgrim's Shell," and three "Woman Under Socialism."

Keep it up—you will beat this before election.

CAN THIS LETTER BE GENUINE?

["Evening Post," Sept. 23.]

SOUND REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

To the Editor of The Evening Post:

Sir: Although I have read your paper regularly for the past six months, I confess that I am utterly at a loss to know why you are supporting Parker and blackguarding Roosevelt. I cannot for the life of me see why any man with an atom of intelligence would vote against Roosevelt.

Is not everybody at work? Are we not all happy? Have we not had good crops? Are we not making plenty of money? Of course, there is but one answer to all these questions, and that is "Yes." Well, then, in the name of Heaven, why do we want a political change? Could we desire anything more? If so, what? And would Parker give it to us?

When you talk about Roosevelt ignoring the Constitution to build the Panama Canal, I must say that I have to laugh outright. Suppose he is. What difference does that make? That has not taken a cent out of your pocket or out of mine. On the contrary, Roosevelt's policy of "Stand pat" on the tariff is pouring a steady stream of gold into all our pockets from the humblest ditch digger to the president of the greatest corporation in the land. I would rather see the Constitution burned up and its ashes scattered over the sea than see one particle of duty taken off of foreign merchandise. Some day the tariff will have to be revised, but when it is revised it will be revised upwards. This country could get along just as well without any Constitution, but it could not exist for one second without a high tariff.

I do not know and I do not care what Roosevelt thinks about Imperialism, negroes, South American republics, Constitutions, Declarations of Independence, pensions, subsidies, or anything else. I only know that the Republican tariff policy is responsible for every dollar I have in my pocket.

Would anybody be able to pay you three cents for a copy of the "Evening Post" if it were not for protection?

Every newspaper that has a circulation, every man that has a dollar, every storekeeper that has a customer that pays his bills, every merchant that has an order on his books, should thank God that such men as Roosevelt and Fairbanks exist.

You talk of Roosevelt mixing in with Quay and Addicks. Very well. Suppose he did. Even if Addicks and Quay did buy some votes, I can't see that that makes any difference. They tried to do good by so doing, for they bought the votes for the party of protection and national prosperity. The question is not why people voted for Quay, and vote today for Addicks. We are only concerned with the fact that they do vote that way and so save the country from free trade wreckers.

To my mind any man who votes against Roosevelt is guilty of high treason. In fact, he is not qualified to vote, not being intelligent enough, and should be disfranchised. Moses Berliner

New York, September 22.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 350, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

CALL FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Members, Friends and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:—The National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been held, its National Ticket has been placed in the field and the National Campaign, with all its possibilities for constructive work in behalf of our cause, is now before us.

To successfully conduct war, the sinews of war are required; and to successfully conduct a campaign, with the political arena of the nation for a battle field, also requires means—and large means at that—in order to reach the many thousands of working class voters that must be made acquainted with what the Socialist Labor Party has to say to them. Speakers must be sent out, literature must be distributed, meetings arranged, halls hired, in short, money must be expended if the message of the S. L. P. is to be carried to the working class of the land.

The field of this campaign looks to be singularly free from confusing issues. Due to a combination of circumstances known to us all, the currency question which in the past led astray so many workingmen with but a partial understanding of their interests, has been practically eliminated from the field and now the capitalist identity of what may fittingly be called the Democratic-Republican party—always obvious to the Socialist—now stands out so glaringly that even the most superficial, aye, even the most thoughtless of the working class, are bound to almost fall over it. They are bound, when comparing the two, to ask themselves: "Where is the difference?" to which the answer inevitably must be: "There is no difference!"—unless it be the difference between the Republican habit of bull-penning and thumb-stringing the working class a la Idaho and Colorado, and the Democratic habit of shooting the working class into submission a la Buffalo and Chicago.

The Democratic party, purged of the labor-misleading, middle-class demagoguery of Bryanism, now stands in a position where the "most solid interests of the country" flock to the Parker standard; so deceptive is the duplication that the late Marcus A. Hanna, were he still with us, might be puzzled to know on which side to line up.

There is further opposed to the S. L. P., and to every sense of decency as well, that abortion which parades under and besmirches the name of Socialism—the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic," party, the logical heir to defunct Bryanism and equally logical aspirant to incipient Hearstism. An outpost of the political forces of capitalism, doing picket duty for the capitalist class in conjunction with its labor fakir allies, a barrier and an obstacle to the revolutionary movement of the American working class, the S. L. P., must fight this abortion and surmount this barrier at all cost. There can be no clear pathway for the forces of the Social Revolution until this ulcer has been removed from the body of the American Labor Movement.

There is work ahead for the S. L. P., work that must be done sooner or later, and now is the time and opportunity to do a goodly portion of it. All of you who are one with us in aim and purpose, whether in the party organization or out of it, fall to now and contribute your share in keeping with your means. Hold up the hands of the Socialist Labor Party—the only hope of America's proletariat—in this hour of golden hour of opportunity and enable it to do that which must be done. Call upon those you know to be with us, arouse those still asleep and let every penny that can be gotten for S. L. P. propaganda find its way into the campaign fund of the S. L. P.

"The emancipation of the workers must be the work of the working class itself," from which follows that the campaigns of the working class must be fought with the pennies of the working class.

Send all contributions (all of which will be acknowledged in this paper) to the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, and address same to

HENRY KUHN,
2-6 New Reade street, Box 1576,
New York City.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-Five Cents a Bottle.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held on September 23, at 2-6 New Reade street. A. Klein in the chair. Absent with excuse, E. C. Schmidt; without excuse, J. Hammer. The financial report showed receipts, $167.10; expenditures, $188.19.

Communications:—From California S. E. C., relative to the prospective tour of F. A. Bohn through the Pacific coast States to be undertaken after election, the speaker to pass through intervening States plowing the field as he goes West. From Chico, Cal., sending contribution for the campaign. From Lowell, Mass., reporting election of section officers. From Virginia S. E. C., upon the matter of a tour to be arranged for H. A. Santee, same to take about twelve days. From Lecturer at Cornell University, requesting information about S. L. P., its form of organization, political activity, etc., such information to be used as material for lectures on Socialism. From Butte, Mont., reporting re-organization of the section at that place with good prospects for active work. From N. J. S. E. C., inquiring about Corregan tour. From Braddock, Pa., about active work being carried on which is bearing fruit; also that there is a desire to form more separate sections at various points in Allegheny county instead of having but one county section. From Buffalo, N. Y., reporting election of section officers. From Illinois S. E. C., stating that they are willing to let the city of Chicago have the entire time allotted to the State for the Corregan tour. So agreed. From Schenectady, N. Y., suggesting some general instructions to organizers of section for their guidance in case of police interference with meetings. This was considered difficult in view of the variety of local ordinances governing the use of streets; it was decided to pass the matter over to the editorial department with the recommendation that if some general rules can be found to publish same in The People. From Pittsburg, Kans., reporting that a section is about to be formed there. From member of Section New York calling attention to a notice of meeting of Section Philadelphia which is so worded as to create the impression that the said section intended to let non-members participate in a general vote on the constitution. Referred to Pennsylvania S. E. C. for investigation and report. From member of Section Hoboken, N. J., submitting a detailed plan of work for the party press. The letter being in German the secretary was ordered to secure a translation and refer the same to Business Department for investigation. From member-at-large, Trenton, N. J., reporting the holding of successful open air meetings which are making an impression and will lead to good results. From Washington S. E. C., stating that they have lost track of William McCormick, and requesting information of his whereabouts and, if such are not known, the publication of a notice in The People soliciting information from readers.

From N. J. S. E. C. and Section Hoboken, reporting expulsion from said section of Arthur Mende for conduct unbecoming a member. From Massachusetts S. E. C., a general report as to the work contemplated for this campaign, picturing the situation as favorable but complaining about lack of active work on the part of the membership.

The long continued successful work of State Organizer Carroll in and about Gloversville, N. Y., resulted in the re-organization of that section under conditions that promise energetic work for the party. The charter was granted.

From Ohio State Organizer Bohn, reporting situation in that State and showing that the work done is bearing fruit in many ways. Other communications from various parts of the country indicate a decided change in the attitude of the working class toward the S. L. P. and its propaganda, our literature being eagerly taken, our trades union policy being ever better understood, while the contradictory attitude on that question by the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, is ever more seen through.

Timothy Walsh,
Recording-Secretary, pro-tem.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. was held at London, September 23; Comrade Cragg in chair. Weitzel, absent, excused. Minutes adopted as read.

Correspondence:—From Toronto, regarding charges against a member of another section; also at last regular business meeting endorsed instructions given delegates regarding vote for place for seat of National Executive Committee; communication was received and section ordered to reply, citing constitutional procedure. From Simeon Lomax, Stellation, Nova Scotia, miner, sending in application card filled out; also that he was receiving the Weekly People from an S. L. P. member in the United States, and would subscribe for same; communication was received and filed, and card granted.

Unfinished Business:—The secretary read over proceedings of convention and amendments to constitution; was ordered that copies of same be put in typewritten form and sent out to sections as soon as ready.

H. D. Forbes,
Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting General Committee, Massachusetts Socialist Labor Party, called to order by the secretary, Boston, September 25. Delegate Englehardt elected chairman. Roll call showed Goodwin, Schugel, Berry, Richardson, Sweeny, Englehardt, present; Neilsen, Mortensen, Greenman, Boyle, absent. Records of previous meeting read and accepted subject to correction as to receipts and expenses as per previous vote of the body.

Communications:—From Lynn, credentials of Walter Deans in place of Quirk, who resigned as member of General Committee. Accepted and delegate seated. From treasurer, bill of $2.80 for carfare; ordered paid. From Lowell, on election of officers; accepted and filed. From J. O'Fihelly, Abington, sending information on the outlook in Plymouth county, and other information; filed. From Holyoke, sending money for the Campaign Fund and ordering stamps; stamps sent, money receipted for; correspondence filed. From national secretary, Henry Kuhn, on the tour of presidential candidate, Corregan; attended to by Agitation Committee, and their action endorsed; correspondence endorsed. From Pittsfield, sending money for the campaign; accepted; correspondence filed.

Secretary reported that since last meeting he had called the conventions of the party for Saturday, September 24, for the purpose of nominating the rest of the ticket, had attended to the agitation and routine work, and had issued to sympathizers and members in outlying districts call for financial aid; report accepted.

The Agitation Committee reported that meeting had been held but no work done towards making out tour for Gubernatorial candidate, and wanted information from the committee on whether candidate should be sent out; accepted for new business.

New Business:—The matter of sending our candidate for Governor on tour of the State was taken up for action. Motion by Delegate Schugel, that the candidate for Governor be not sent out on tour this year; amended by Delegate Deans of Lynn, that candidate be sent out for two weeks, he to cover Western Massachusetts and such other points as can be reached. After lengthy discussion on the motion and amendment, the previous question was called for and ordered. Delegate Deans demands roll call on main question and amendment; so ordered; vote taken shows that Deans, Goodwin and Sweeny vote to send candidate out. Schugel votes no; Englehardt, Richardson and Berry do not vote. The chair declared the motion carried in its amended form.

Secretary was ordered to confer with treasurer and turn over the treasurer's books and the money in excess of limit fixed by the committee.

Agitation Committee ordered to prepare tour of candidate for Governor and start him out as soon as possible.

On motion the office of paid secretary was abolished, to take effect November 12, 1904.

Voted to add one more member to Agitation Committee; Schugel elected.

Voted to purchase 10,000 leaflets and 50,000 cards with the cuts of the presidential and gubernatorial candidates, and the State and national tickets, and such suitable matter printed thereon as may be necessary.

Adjourned.

Michael T. Berry, Secretary,
Massachusetts General Committee.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held September 25, at Gantzhorn's Hall, 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City. All members present. Berdan elected chairman.

Correspondence from Camden, Paterson, Elizabeth, Newark, Cranford, Hackensack, Trenton and Hoboken; all on matters pertaining to nomination petitions, meetings and other routine work. From N. E. C., in answer to inquiry as to Corregan dates.

State ticket nomination papers in hands of the committee were turned over to a committee of three to see that everything is in proper shape for filing.

August Metzler, and Julius Job, both of Hackensack, applied to be admitted as members-at-large, Isaac Goldman proposer. Both were admitted.

All the sections reported good, active work done at open air meetings, which are very successful this campaign, considerable literature is sold and a few subscriptions received for party papers.

It seems to the committee that a special effort should be made to push the Weekly People, now that the people are interested. The committee's suggestion that more agitation be done in the way of leaflet distribution has not been followed to any extent. The New York S. E. C. reports that this method of agitation has been found very effective as a direct means whereby to reach the workers.

The public authorities have evidently learned either one of two things: that there is such a things as the right of free speech, or—that we are not to be bluffed. Anyway, police interference with meetings has ceased for the present.

Section Essex County turned in $9.50, to be handed over to the S. L. P. Press Security League. The comrades of this State are beginning to realize the importance of the work undertaken by the League, and we hope to be able to push its membership in New Jersey.

Secretary.

CORREGAN IN CANTON, OHIO.

Charles H. Corregan, S. L. P. candidate for president, is scheduled to speak in Canton on Monday, October 3. The meeting will be held on the Public Square, if weather permits, otherwise in the assembly room of the City Hall.

As this meeting should be made a rousing success, the readers of The People are all urgently requested to advertise it as much as possible, attend the meeting themselves, and help in the distribution of literature, etc.

All who are willing and able to help in the work are called upon to meet at 1106 High street, on Sunday, October 2, two p. m.

John H. T. Juergens.

CORREGAN IN BUFFALO.

Charles H. Corregan, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for president, will speak in Buffalo this Friday, September 30, at eight p. m., in Miller's Harmonia Hall, 264 Genesee street, near Michigan. Doors open at 7.30 p. m. Admission free to all.

No reader of this paper should miss this opportunity to hear the standard bearer of the party dissect the capitalist system and its parties and outposts.

Bring friends along.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

The Socialist Labor Party of Greater New York will this year as in the past celebrate their fall festival for the benefit of the Daily People on Thursday, November 24th, Thaksgiving Day, at Grand Central Palace.

In consideration of this the Entertainment Committee of Section New York, S. L. P., met for the purpose of making the preliminary arrangements.

Comrade L. Kobel acted as chairman and L. Abelson as secretary. It was decided to grant the usual request of the Women's Auxiliary to arrange a bazar and fair in connection with this entertainment. For the success of this feature of the affair, members and sympathizers of the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A., are requested to donate whatever they can gather for that purpose which will be disposed of, for the benefit of The People. The sooner these presents are sent to us, the more you facilitate our work in connection with this affair. It might be well to remind our friends that anything, from the smallest to the costliest article, is acceptable. Send them on to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street.

A sub-committee was elected to visit some theatrical agencies for the purpose of obtaining the best talent securable for a vaudeville performance, also to take place in connection with this festival. The interference of the police on account of "unsacredness" as has occurred at a previous vaudeville concert will be obviated this time on account of it being Thursday instead of Sunday.

Tickets will be printed soon and will be announced in due time in The People.

Get ready for this event, comrades, it is going to be a hummer.

The Entertainment Committee.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, S. T. & L. A.

Regular meeting of General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, held at 2-6 New Reade street, New York, on Thursday evening, September 22. Present, Olson, Barthel, French and Ajazzone. Absent, Crawford, Gilhaus (agitating), and Kinneally. Arvid Olson was elected chairman and Sam J. French secretary pro tem.

General Secretary John J. Kinneally sent word that he was unable to attend, owing to an unforeseen circumstance and forwarding communications, etc., and stating that he had not heard from D. A. 19, on matter of transferring L. A. 373 to D. A. 17; also that he had heard from P. F. O'Rourke of Jersey City, a former member of the G. E. B., with whom he had been instructed by the Board some time ago to communicate in regard the matter of the statements that appeared in the A. L. U. Journal, and that O'Rourke had promised to attend this meeting of the Board.

Communications:—One from Alexander Burkhardt of Indianapolis, Ind., applying for membership-at-large, stating that he believed an organization of machinists was in prospect in his city and asking for information. Accepted and secretary instructed to furnish required information. One from Weavers' Alliance, L. A. 373, Lawrence, Mass., telling of conditions in textile districts and renewing request for speakers, preferably textile workers. The men communicated with being as yet unavailable, it was decided to have French try to get down there for a week or two and endeavor to hold meetings at Providence, New Bedford, Fall River, Boston, Lawrence, Lowell and Lynn, and to arrange for trip by October 1, if possible. One from Labor News Company, stating that it has on hand about 4,000 of the leaflet entitled "The Trouble in the Litho Industry," and asking if G. E. B. could utilize them. Action, voted to communicate with Lithographer's Alliance, L. A. 170 as to most effective method of using the leaflet.

P. F. O'Rourke having appeared, the matter of the statements in the A. L. U. Journal was taken up. Upon being shown the issue containing them, O'Rourke signed the following statement:

"New York, Sept. 22. 1904.

"To Gen. Ex. Board, S. T. & L. A.

"The statement appearing in the A. L. U. Journal for July 5, 1904, in which my name is mentioned, I hereby brand as a tissue of falsehood. The "Hickey Special" referred to therein has long ago been proven to be such also. I was an active member of the S. L. P., Section Hudson County, N. J., before and during the time referred to and up to the spring of 1902. Was never an old party politician and do not even know Fagin of Hoboken. Was never even a Democrat. Of late I have been retired from active work through physical disability, but I am still a sympathizer and voter of the S. L. P. "P. F. O'Rourke,

"377 Fifth Street, Jersey City."

Communications were also read from J. Silnvenk, financial secretary of Branch 1, Section South Hudson, S. L. P., and John Hossack, organizer of that section, corroborating O'Rourke's statement. It was voted to instruct General Secretary Kinneally to send a reply conveying information at hand including O'Rourke's statement for publication in the A. L. U. Journal.

After disposal of minor routine matters meeting adjourned at 10.15 p. m.

Sam J. French,
Secretary, pro-tem.

NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 8 P. M.

4th Assembly District—Montgomery and Henry streets. Speakers: S. Smilansky, I. Schaefer and Chaiken.

10th Assembly District—N. W. corner of Fourth street and Avenue A. Chairman: A. Scherzer. Speakers; S. Moskovitz, L. Wieder and P. Walsh.

19th Assembly District—Sixty-third street and Amsterdam avenue. Chairman, Patrick Quinlan. Speakers: A. Gilhaus and John Donohue.

34th Assembly District—134th street and Alexander avenue. Speakers: F. A. Olpp and A. Levine.

Hungarian Branch—Goerck and Stanton streets. Speakers: Senzer, Reichman, Mazanck.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 8 P. M.

3rd Assembly District—Southwest corner of Thompson and Bleecker streets. Speakers: F. Campbell, R. Downs and P. Quinlan.

14th Assembly District—Northeast corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. Chairman: John Kelly. Speakers: H. A. Santee and S. Moskowitz.

22d Assembly District—Forty-eighth street and Third avenue. Speakers: T. Haupt, P. Walsh and L. Wieder.

28th Assembly District—Northeast corner of Seventy-seventh street and Second avenue. Speakers: Charles Rathkopf and A. Zimmerman.

35th Assembly District—Tremont and Bathgate avenues. Chairman: R. Hodes. Speakers: Charles Chase and A. Levin.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 8 P. M.

4th Assembly District—Rutger and Henry streets. Speakers: I. Friedman, N. Trochman and I. Schaefer.

8th Assembly District—Eldridge and Stanton streets. Speakers: Joseph Schlossberg, S. Smilansky and J. Chaiken.

15th Assembly District—Southwest corner of Fiftieth street and Tenth avenue. Speakers: A. Gilhaus and J. Donohue.

28th Assembly District—Southeast corner of Eightieth street Second avenue. Speakers: A. Sater and A. Zimmerman.

30th Assembly District—Eighty-fourth street and Avenue A. Chairman, E. Moonelis. Speakers: H. A. Santee and F. Haupt.

32d Assembly District—Northeast corner of 106th street and Lexington avenue. Speakers: F. A. Olpp and Joseph S. Klein.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 8 P. M.

Twenty-sixth Assembly District—Seventy-fifth street and Second avenue. Speakers: Edmund Moonelis, candidate for Member of Assembly, John Donohue and P. Quinlan.

35th Assembly District—Brook and Westchester avenues. Speakers: A. Gilhaus and A. Levine.

To Begin in NEXT ISSUE of the WEEKLY PEOPLE.
The Irrepressible Class Struggle
In Colorado
The Struggle for the Eight Hour Day—Its History, Significance and Failure Set Forth in the Light of Socialist Philosophy. By H. J. Brimble, Florence, Colo.

THE SECOND CAMPAIGN LEAFLET
The Political Situation and Letter of Acceptance of Charles H. Corregan
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WESTCHESTER COUNTY OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, October 1—Yonkers. Speakers: Oven Carraher, Paul Wegener, of Yonkers, and E. F. Wegener, of B'lyn.

Monday, October 3 — Portchester. Speakers: Paul Wegener, R. W. Gaffney and P. J. Troy.

Monday, October 3—Hastings. Speakers: O. Carraher, P. Jacobson and J. H. Sweeney.

Wednesday, October 5—New Rochelle. Speakers: Paul Wegener, R. W. Gaffney and P. J. Troy.

Wednesday, October 5—Pleasantville. Speakers: P. Jacobson, O. Carraher and J. H. Sweeney.

Thursday, October 6 — Tarrytown. Speakers: J. Fischman, O. Carraher and J. H. Sweeney.

Thursday, October 6—White Plains. Speakers: P. Jacobson, R. W. Gaffney and P. J. Troy.

PASSAIC OPEN AIR MEETING.

An open air campaign meeting under the auspices of Section Passaic, N. J., S. L. P., will be held at Main street and Passaic avenue, Passaic, N. J., on Saturday, October 1, at eight p. m.

Speaker, Sam J. French of New York. Readers of The People in this vicinity should attend and help make the meeting a success. Organizer.

SPECIAL ATTENTION, CONNECTICUT

Oct. 1, Rockville.

SOUTH HUDSON OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, October 1—Regular S. T. & L. A. meeting at Five Corners.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Kings County Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 813 Park avenue, Brooklyn.

General Committee—First Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room 610 Montgomery street (between Clay and Washington streets), 3d floor, rooms 22-23. Open day and evening. All wageworkers cordially invited.

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P.—Section Headquarters, 48 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of each month.

Section Toronto, Can., S. L. P. meets in Room 3, Richmond Hall, Richmond street W., every second and fourth Wednesdays. Workingmen cordially invited.